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JULY 1968

The
Quarterly Journal

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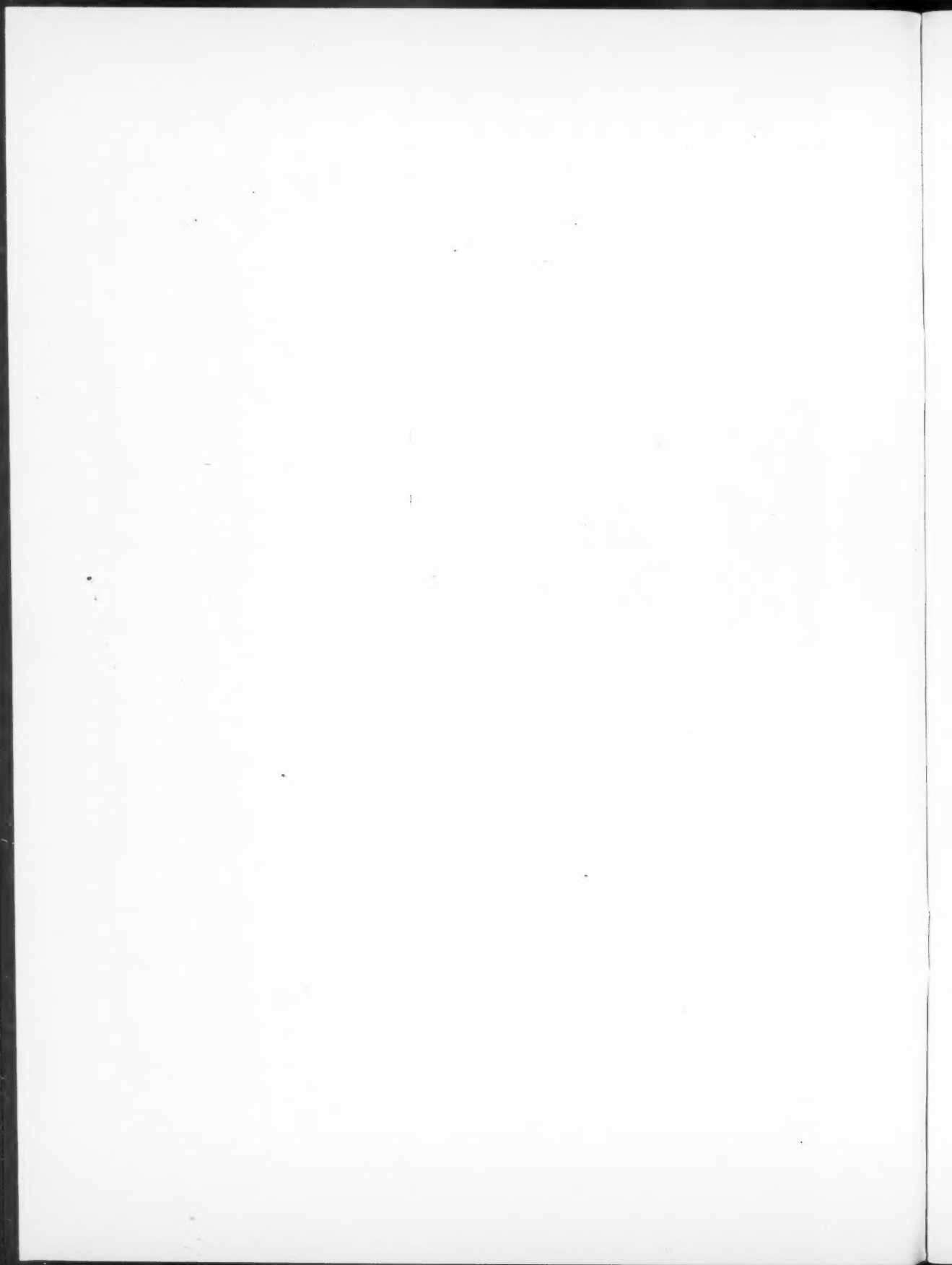
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EDITOR'S NOTE



Twenty-two years ago, in the third year of its existence, the *Quarterly Journal* noted the acquisition of an original manuscript, "thus far unpublished, of an authentic legal opinion by Baldus de Ubaldis (1327-1400), the foremost medieval authority on Roman and canon law, signed by him and bearing his seal." It appeared to be the earliest original of a signed and sealed "legal opinion by a great jurist of the past" and also seemed to be the only example of an original Baldus manuscript in the United States. Both statements as far as it can be determined are still true today.

To a 20th-century reader, the opinion of a 14th-century jurist, especially one concerning a small Italian commune on the Adriatic, may seem to have little relevance. But the *consilia* of Baldus are considered to be some of

his most significant works and the importance of the one in question cannot be confined to either the locality or the times to which it originally applied. The controversy on which Baldus' opinion was sought involved a general question of the extent of the jurisdiction of the municipality and of the local officers in criminal cases. The *consilium* is a graphic demonstration of the reasoning typical of the Baldus school. More, it offers present-day scholars provocative material to spark research on the jurisdictional conflicts between church and state or local and Federal governments, studies of the place of the individual before the law, or consideration of tradition in legal opinions affecting contemporary life.

The note in the *Quarterly Journal* for August 1946 concludes: "The printing of this opinion in full with a translation would be a highly commendable undertaking."

As a contribution to that commendable undertaking, this issue reproduces the original document with a commentary and a transcription of the text, both prepared by Jolande Rummer. Before another 20 years goes by, it is hoped that other scholars will use the work presented here as a basis for other "commendable undertakings," thus contributing additional links to the endless chain of human thought.

SLW



Portrait of Baldus de Ubaldis from a 16th-century pictorial "Who's Who" of early jurists.

a fourteenth century legal opinion

by *Jolande Rummer*

Interpretation and adaptation have become key words in secular and religious law during the 20th century. The present tension caused by the effort to retain the wealth of tradition while at the same time fashioning it so as to give meaning to contemporary life may lead us to believe that such an effort is purely a 20th-century enterprise. In this context one of the rare documents in the Law Library collection acquires special significance. It is the original unpublished manuscript of a 14th-century *consilium*, the authentic legal opinion of one of the foremost authorities on Roman and canon law of the day, Baldus de Ubaldis.¹ It bears his signature and seal and is presumed to have been prepared at Perugia about the year 1370.

Baldus and His Time

Although the exact year is not known, Baldus is believed to have been born about 1327 of the Perugian family De Ubaldis. He died in 1400 and was buried at Pavia. Thus his 73 years span a period which was full of the intellectual tensions and political rivalries leading up to the Renaissance and which was especially dominated by the antagonism between the Church and the Holy Roman Empire dating back to the investiture conflict.

Ironically, both of these great powers were unsuccessful in their struggle for ideological, political, and intellectual leadership of the medieval world after Charles of Anjou defeated the last Hohenstaufen, Conradin, in 1268 and acquired the Kingdoms of Sicily and Naples. As a result, German emperors were no longer in power in Italy and, in return for its aid to the Church, the Kingdom of France gained a controlling interest in papal matters. The decay of the Papal State in Italy reached its lowest point in 1309 when Pope Clement V, a French cardinal, moved the papacy to Avignon.

This was also a time of great social upheaval in Italy—riots in the towns, clashes between

Jolande Rummer is now employed in the Shared Cataloging Division, Dutch-Scandinavian Section, of the Library. This article and the transcription are the results of research financed by a grant from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and undertaken at the Library of Congress. The author wishes to thank Stephan Kuttner, director of the Institute for Medieval Canon Law at Yale University, and Heinz Scheible, director of the Melanchthon-Forschungsstelle, Heidelberg, for their valuable advice and assistance in completing this article. She also wishes to express her gratitude to Siegfried Reicke of the University of Heidelberg for his guidance and friendship during her years of study.



"Saturday in the Village" Square in Recanati, Italy.

the guilds and the nobility, and battles waged by rising dynasties for control of the municipalities and small independent states then being established. All these disturbances were favored by the emergence of a strong national spirit, whose aims and objectives were vigorously propagated in the writings of Boccaccio and Petrarch.²

These political and social circumstances proved to be fertile soil for the fruitful development of the arts and sciences. Universities such as Bologna, Perugia, Pavia, Pisa, and Padua became famous as the intellectual centers of the day.

As a very young man, Baldus began his study of law presumably at Pisa. His studies included Roman, or more precisely, Justinian law,³ as well as canon law. In addition to these was the study of the "glossators," a school of commentators on the Roman law founded at Bologna in the 12th century by Irnerius.⁴ In style and scientific method, these legal

scholars were considerably influenced by the earlier scholastics. The "glossa" represented a critical investigation and exegetic comment on traditional Roman or Justinian law, thus expanding its scope to meet the needs of the time. By making Roman law relevant to Hohenstaufen politics, these great lawyers interpreted it in the spirit of their times and once again established its reputation as the authoritative source for legal science.⁵

Baldus and his teacher Bartolus de Saxoferrato advanced the work of these great men. After obtaining his doctor's degree under Bartolus' direction at Perugia in 1344, Baldus began teaching at Bologna. During the next 50 years he lectured at the universities of Perugia, Pisa, Florence, Padua, and Pavia. The school of commentators or "post-glossators" founded by these two scholars is responsible for the first systematic compilation and analysis of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* of Justinian, the development of scholarly monographs, and the preparation of a commentary on legal teaching and practice.

This development of legal science was substantially favored by the political conditions prevailing in Italy at that time. They had prevented the establishment of uniform jurisdiction and had left no ground for a system of precedent decisions, which is usually a prerequisite for the development of judicial law.⁶ Therefore it was not the precedents of a supreme court but the legal opinions or *consilia* of competent lawyers which provided the basis for the legal system of that time. By means of these *consilia* the commentators modified Roman law, adapting it to the actual state of affairs and thus meeting the requirements of practice.

In this domain Baldus is of greater significance than his teacher Bartolus. His *consilia* were frequently quoted in Italy by teachers, scholars, and lawyers. The advent of printing in the 16th century allowed wider circulation to the countries of Northern Europe, especially France and Germany.⁷ The number of Baldus' *consilia* is estimated at approximately 2,800.⁸ The document in hand is one of these and gives an interesting insight into his times.

The Consilium

The document consists of two parts: the facts presented for judgment (*casus*)⁹ and Baldus' opinion (*consilium*).¹⁰ Since no reference is made to author, place, or date, it is not known who produced the facts and presented them to Baldus, nor when Baldus himself drew up the *consilium*. External evidence, however, indicates that the date of composition falls sometime between 1370 and the year of Baldus' death, 1400.

The facts (*casus*) are presented formally and concisely. The brief invocation is followed by the statement that Anglicus, Cardinal Bishop of the suburbicarian diocese of Albano¹¹ and Vicar-General of the papal districts beyond Sicily,¹² granted a privilege to the town of Recanati by virtue of an authorization (lines 1-5) written by Pope Urban V on June 25, 1370. Then follows the full text of Anglicus' letter of August 25, 1370 (lines 6-109), with the actual wording of the privilege beginning on line 67 after the *intitulatio* and *inscriptio* (lines 6-9) and the text of Urban's letter of authorization (lines 15-67).

Both of these letters supply information about the years before 1370 when the Church was concentrating its full force on restoring the Papal State. It was during this time that Aegidius Cardinal Albornoz, Bishop of Sabina,¹³ Vicar-General, and Papal Legate, instituted, in the so-called Aegidian Statutes of 1357,¹⁴ the court and judiciary systems throughout the provinces of the Papal State. In that same year he also re-established Recanati,¹⁵ at the time one of the old exempt dioceses in the March of Ancona, which had been repeatedly dissolved in preceding conflicts, especially during the Guelph-Ghibelline rivalries.

We learn from the letter of Urban V, who temporarily returned to Rome in 1367, that the citizens of Recanati had addressed a petition to him in which they referred to a patent letter of Aegidius. This letter authorized them, presumably because of their loyalty to the Church during previous troubles, to retain half of the duties, revenues, and customs levied on all imports and exports. The other half was

to be turned over to the Camera Apostolica¹⁶ and the treasury of the March of Ancona (lines 25-35). The petition made the point that Anglicus, who succeeded Aegidius in 1367 as Vicar-General and Papal Legate, had acknowledged the privilege his predecessor had earlier granted to the town.

Furthermore, we learn from the Papal letter that Anglicus granted additional privileges to this town, obviously attempting to bind the municipalities more closely to the Church by granting them privileges and thus stabilize the provinces.¹⁷ Very significantly he granted the town by privilege—until expressly recalled—its own jurisdiction in matters of criminal and civil law. As a result the citizens were no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the rector of the Province of the Marches. Formerly, as provided by the Aegidian Statutes of 1357, they could be summoned before the rector himself, a *iudex praesidatum*, or one of

"Torre del passero solitario," the tower of the lonely sparrow, in Recanati.



his officials in matters of criminal or civil law.¹⁸ In the future, however, their legal affairs would be dealt with and decided exclusively by the judges of the town.

The town asked for a renewed confirmation of these privileges. Lacking knowledge of the actual state of affairs, the Pope entrusted Anglicus to investigate the matter and renew the privileges after the facts had been proved true. Following the Papal letter there is the confirmation of the privileges granted by Aegidius and afterwards by Anglicus, as well as their formal renewal (lines 67–104). There follows an order to the rector of the province and his officials to abide strictly by these privileges as far as jurisdiction is concerned. Lines 108 and 109 seem to contain an attestation clause belonging to Anglicus' privilege. Jean de Senis, mentioned in this clause, was counselor of the Camera Apostolica at the time.

After the privilege letter of Anglicus the legal questions on which Baldus' expert opinion is requested are summarized briefly: whether the rector of the province and his officials or the town has jurisdiction (*merum et mixtum imperium*); how the privilege should be interpreted (lines 110–124);¹⁹ and to what group of persons the privilege refers with respect to jurisdiction²⁰—to the natives of Recanati only or to all the inhabitants of the town and district (lines 125–130).²¹

The facts are followed by the opinion or *consilium* of Baldus (lines 131–164), which deals in great detail with the question of jurisdiction, and in particular with capital punishment. Baldus goes on to discuss who should have jurisdiction and includes some notes on the interpretation of a privilege. Finally he affirms that the citizens of Recanati may not be summoned outside the town and district of Recanati in cases of crimes punishable by death or the loss of civil rights (*capitalibus causis primis*); that is, they may not be summoned before the court of the rector of the province.

In discussing which persons were actually affected by this privilege, Baldus complies with the interests of the city. According to law all persons having residence in the town or district, and not only the citizens of Recanati, are subject to the jurisdiction of both town

and district. Angelus and Petrus de Ubaldis both agree with their brother in this matter and their opinions are briefly outlined on page 4 (lines 167–171). These two writers are not so famous as Baldus but they rank among the great legal *doctores* of that time.²²

The principles of a code of laws 800 years old were thus interpreted to help establish and clarify the rights of individuals in a specific place at a particular time. Much more than scholarly research is required for such a task. Baldus integrated legal genius with a certain sensitivity to basic human needs and a mind open to the inevitable demands of the passage of time.

The Manuscript and Its Transcription

The document consists of two sheets of rough, yellow paper 29.5 x 23 centimeters. Since the sheets were presumably kept folded for a rather long time, certain characters in the script have been worn away at the folds. With few exceptions, however, the lacunae can be filled with the aid of the context and the remaining fragments of words.

The script of the *casus* and inserted documents approximates Gothic book italics and has faded. The script of Baldus' *consilium*, however, can be described as bastard (*bastarda*) and has remained dark.²³

Originally the document had the seals of Baldus, Petrus, and Angelus at the bottom of the fourth page, but only the seal of Baldus remains. Measuring 5 x 3.3 centimeters, this oval seal is made of ochreous sealing wax and bears an inscription with the letters BALDI DE still decipherable. The seals of Angelus and Petrus have left strong, reddish-brown impressions which are also visible on the back of the sheet.

The aim of the transcription that accompanies the facsimile below was to produce a comprehensible and clear text. It is printed in lowercase letters except for proper names and the initial words of sentences and retains most of the textual characteristics of the original with the exception of a few punctuation marks added for the sake of clarity. Particularly in the first part of the document substitutions, indicated by footnotes, have

been made for grammatical errors that the copyist made as a result of misunderstanding the text. The following spelling peculiarities of that time, however, are unchanged: *v* (pronounced *u*) used as a vowel; *u* (pronounced *v*) used as a consonant;²⁴ the use of *ct* instead of *tt*,²⁵ *t* instead of *d* or *c*,²⁶ *n* instead of *m*,²⁷ and *e* instead of *ae* and *oe*;²⁸ the addition or omission of *h*;²⁹ the italianized spelling of a word;³⁰ and the irregular use of the single and double consonant.³¹

To aid in reading the transcription, all abbreviations have been written out. The quo-

tations from the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* and *Corpus Iuris Canonici* which were abbreviated in the original document have been written out in italics, with exact references given in footnotes. Quotations from the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* are based on the edition of Theodor Mommsen and Paul Krueger (Berlin, 1959); those of the *Corpus Iuris Canonici* are based on the second edition of Aemilius Friedberg (Leipzig, 1881). Reconstructions of gaps in the text have been enclosed in square brackets [] while the author's own additions are in angle brackets < >.



Baldus' seal from the last page of his manuscript.

On the following pages are facsimiles of Baldus' original manuscript with line-for-line transcriptions opposite. The first page includes the introduction and parts of the two letters of Anglicus and Urban which make up the casus; the casus is continued on pages two and three; Baldus' legal opinion (consilium) begins on page three; the final page of the manuscript bears Baldus' seal and the imprints of his brothers' seals.

A n g l i a s i n f e r m a t i o n e m d u m e p u s i n t e n t e s d e m u s e t p r o m u n d a s s e
r o m a n i s c a t h o l i c i s i n i t a l i a c u r a m p u n t b a c h e c o n s i s t e n t i u m v i c a r i u s
g e n e r a l e m . O l e a n t i n x p e c o m m u n i t e r m u n d u s C u i u s d a m R a c a n a t o r
f u i t i n o n i m m o d i c a s f i d e l i t a t e s e t d o n a t i o n e s q u a s a d c a t h o l i c a m
r o m a n a r e l i g i o n e m g e s s i t o h y d r i s e t g e n e r e c o n d i t a n d a d i t a t e
c o m p r o m i s s i m p e r n a m e r e t n o n e x a m i n e e t i n d u n t u t u o s
i n q u i d e m e n t a s f a c i s f a u o r a b i s e t g r a t i a p r o s t a n t i u m i n s u p e r
s i g n i f i c a n t c o n s i s t e n t i u m i n x p o p u l o i n d i n e s t e r d i m m u s e r f a n n o s i n d i c h
p r o u i d e n t i a s s i q u i n t o s f u o s n o b i s d i r e x i t a t e n s a p h a s i n a c f o r
m a . S e b a s t i a n o e p i s c o p u s d u o s d i c t o s b e n e d i c t i s f r a t r i b u s g e n e r a l i b u s
e p i s a l l i m e n s i n t e r i o r i s r o m a n i e t i n i m m e d i a t i s u b i e c t i s i n p a r t i b u s
i n t a l i a c o m m u n i t u m b a c h e c o n s i s t e n t i u m v i c a r i u s g e n e r a l i s b a t t
e t a p p o s i t u m b r a t i o n e m e a d m i n i s t r a n t p a r t e d i c t o r u m f i d e l i u m c o n s
c u i u s d a m r e c a n a t o r n o b i s e t r o m a n i s e t i o m e d i a t i s u b i e c t o r a p e t i t o
c o m m e n t a t p o s t m o n a a r e m o t . S e b a s t i a n o e p i s c o p u s d u o s t u n c i n
p a r t i b u s i l l i s a p p o s i t u m b r a t i o n e m a c t e m o s d e e p i s c o p i s c o n s i s
t e n t i u m v i c a r i u s g e n e r a l i s p o c o n s i d e r a t i o n e q u i d e u p r o d i c t a e c c l i a c u p
s t a n t e t h o n o r e f i d e l i t a t e b a t i o n e m a d m i n i s t r a n t a c t o t i o n e s p o t
t a m p r i m a r i o n e s a r a t i f f a c i s m o r a l i t a t e p r i u i l i o c o m m i s s e p
s u a s p a t e n t e s d i c t o r a s i p s i s l e g a t i s i n t a l i a m u n d a m i n t a n t e t e a m
o r d i n a n t q u a m e r a a p p o s i t u m . P r i m a r i o n e m f a c i s b u c a n a n t e t
e i u s c o n s i s t e n t i u m i n e a d m i n i s t r a n t q u i d e p r o t e m p o r e n o t e d e
c o m m u n e m e d i a t i o n e m e t c o r p o r a a l i a m m e d i a t e o m n i s d i c t o r q u i
b e l l a r u m e t d e c a r a m i n p a c e a p p o s i t u m i n u n d a m q u o p a r t i p q u o m o
r i o n e n u m e r a n t u r d e o m n i b u s a c c o m m u n i s d e c a n a t i s p r e b i t a b i s
i n p o r t u s u n e p l a g a s d e c u i u s d a m f o n t a n a n t p r o n e x a n t i n t e r
c o n t i n u a n t i n t e n t i b u s i n t e r o b s t a c u l u m p e r u e n t o r u s i n q u a d m i n i s
l e g a t i s b e n e p l a t i u s f a b e r e n t e t p e r c e p t a n t a c p a r t e i n t a l i a p a
p a r t i t e n e n t p r o u i d e n t i n e i n a t e r i o d a n t p l e n u m c o n t i
n e n t q u a p r o u i d e n t i n t a l i a p a r t e s i n t a l i a p a r t e n o s b i c a r i u s d i s t a n t i s e s
d e m c o m m u n i p e r t i n a s f o r e t a s p r o m i s s i t a c c o r d a t e m a n u t e n t o r
i n c o f t a n t i n q u a p r e b i t l e g a t i s d i m s u e r e t e t i n p a r t i b u s i p s i s
l e g a t i o n i s a c b i c a r i a n s a f f i n o s u r g e b a n t u r u o g e b a t s e n e t a m q u a
i n t e n d e b a t e t i n s u p c o m m e n t a t p e t i t o s u p r a d i c t a p r i n d e d i m p r i o
s i n g u l a r i b u s p l e n o s d e c u i u s a c d i c t a n t i s r e d u n t i n t e r
p a r t e s p a t e n t e s d i c t o r a s n o s s i g n i s m u n d a m i n s u p a d m i n i s t r a n t
p l a n u m c o n c e s s i t u t i p i s t a p a r t i q u o e x t r a C u i u s d a m e t
d i s t r i c t u m p r e b i t i n p r i m i s d i c t i s C u i u s d a m p a r t i b u s c u i
s i s p o t a u t i p s i s a l i q u a m i n g r a n t i o n e a d e l m e n t a l i c i u m r e c
t o r e d e p r o u i d e n t i n q u a c u i u s d i s t r i c t i s p r e b i t c o n s i s t i n t a u
t u d a s p r e s b y t e r i s c a m b e r t o n d e p r o u i d e n t q u i n u n c a n t e t t e n e
p o t e r a n t o p p o s i t u m c o r r i n d i t n e q u a s l e a d e r t e n e r e n t n e
c o m m u n i s a c t o r a l i q u o i n c o m m u n i t a t e i n d i u d i c t u m e u a n t p o s s i n t
I n u n p e r d i m c o n s i s t a t p e r p o t e r a d e c u i u s d a m q u i d i n c a n t e t t e n e



¶ In Dei Nomine Amen quia ecclesie proponitur qd Reverendissimis in xpo
pater; dno domno Anglice missionum dno epus Albanen tunc in
partibus italie pro dno in xpo et dno romani ecclesie vicarius gracie ex
opati commissus fidei qm per dnm p se concessit communi; bonis curia
ne namque pmi legus tenore; continetur in hunc modum videlicet

Anglice missionum dno epus Albanen de iure et provincia sue
romani ecclesie in italia circa regnum sacre consistencie vicarius
gracie. Dilectis in xpo communi; hominibus civitatis Narnanen
sunt in dno inuolabilis fidei tenore et dononone quas ad ecclesiam
romani reductio gestis hinc; et gerere corde laudabiliter
conprobatum omnia merita n. exant et induant ut uos
tam; benemeritis spate favoribus et gratie prosequamur; super
siquidem gallinus in xpo pater; dno noster domnus vicarius dnm
providenda pp quibus suis nobis direxit actus apostolicus in ac for
ma. Urbanus epus servus servorum dei; venerabili fratri archie
epo Albanen interius romani ecclesie immediate subiecto; in partibus
italie circa regnum sacre consistencie vicarius gracie Gall
et apostolicam benedictionem Exhibita nobis pro parte Actus; Alro; cois
cuntas exanaten nobis et romani ecclesie immediate subiectis petito
conmunebat qd olim bona aemol. Egidius epus Sabinen tunc in
partibus italie apostolicus legatus actus; dno ecclesie in italia consi
stencie vicarius gracie qd considerans qd ea pro dno ecclesie con
stitui et honore fidei; solate libere ducant ac totius ipse
tam; benemeritis aliam spate; romane privilegio commure p
suas parentes hinc; ipse leg. sigillo munus statuit et eam
qd ducant qd camera apostolica; pmi archie; inuicem et
eius obsequium in eadem provincia qui est pro tempore notie de
Cammermedietate et cois pmi aliam medietate omni; dno; en
bellarum et de iure un ac dno; inuicem quopam; quom;
noie nuncupentur de omibus actus; de iure hinc; debet; alio
importu sine plac; de civitate hinc; exonerat; inuicem
conferat; inuicem interibus antea obsequium pericent; usq; ad ipse
legati beneplicat; habere et peraperent ac pxi se ut alios per
parent; tunc; pxi in eisdem actus; dno; plenius con
non qd postmodum in adparibus; per nos vicarius dno; est
dem communi; per hinc; hinc; promissit eos regere; inuicem
in cois inque p redit; legatus dnm ducet et in partibus ipse
legationis ac vicariatus officio; fructuatur; vegetat; seu etiam qua
mitenebat Et iustis; conuicet; penno; supra; qd dnm ipse
singularibus pmi de civitate ac distinctis; exanaten; per
tunc; parente; hinc; tuo sigillo munus; usq; ad ipse; bene
placitum concessit ut ipse; ipse; alius; extra; civitatem et
distinctum; pxi in primis; civitatis; hinc; hinc; cau
sis ipse; aut; ipse; alius; inuicem; dno; inuicem; rec
toris de pxi inuicem; in qua; omni; distinctis; pxi consistunt aut
Iudas; pxi inuicem; dno; pxi inuicem; qui tunc; erant et bene
propter aut; obsequium; conuicet; nequus; de iure; tenentur; nec
coram eis; ut; alius; in eisdem; alius; alius; inuicem; possent
Iustin; per dnm; tunc; per pxi; de civitate; qui tunc; erant; et

- 1 In dei nomine amen. Factum tale esse proponitur, quod reuerendissimus in Christo pater et dominus dominus Anglicus miseratione diuina episcopus Albanensis tunc in partibus Italie pro domino nostro papa et sancta Romana ecclesia vicarius generalis ex speciali comissione sibi facta per dominum papam concessit comuni et hominibus ciuitatis Racanati priuilegium tenoris et continentie infrascripte, videlicet:
- Anglicus miseratione diuina episcopus Albanensis terrarum et prouintiarum sancte Romane ecclesie in Italia citra regnum Scilie consistentium vicarius generalis: dilectis in Christo comunj et hominibus ciuitatis Racanatensis salutem in domino. Inuiolabilis fidelitatis et deuotionis, quas ad ecclesiam
- 10 Romanam retroactis gesistis temporibus et gerere cotidie laudabiliter conprobamini, eximia merita nos excitant et inducunt, ut uos tamquam benemeritos specialibus ³² fauoribus et gratiis ³³ prosequamur, nuper siquidem sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster dominus Vrbanus diuina prouidentia papa quintus suas nobis direxit licteras apostolicas in ac ³⁴ forma: Vrbanus episcopus seruus seruorum dei venerabili fratri Anglico episcopo Albanensi in terris Romane ecclesie immediate subiectis in partibus Italie citra regnum Scilie consistentibus vicario generali ³⁵ salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Exhibita nobis pro parte dilectorum filiorum comunis ciuitatis Racanatensis nobis et Romane ecclesie immediate subiectorum petio
- 20 continebat, quod olim bone memor[ie] ³⁶ Egidius episcopus Sabinensis tunc in partibus illis apostolice sedis legatus ac terrarum dicte ecclesie in Italia consistentium vicarius generalis [. . .] ³⁷ considerans, quod dicti comune pro dicta ecclesia eiusque statu et honore fideliter et sollicite laborauerant, ac volens ipsos tamquam benemeritos alicuius specialis [pre]rogatiue priuilegio comunire per
- 25 suas patentes licteras ipsius lega[ti] sigillo munitas statuit et etiam ordinauit, quod cammera apostolica a prouintia Marchie Anconitane et eius thesaurarius in eadem prouintia, qui esset pro tempore nomine dicte cammere, medietatem et comune predicti aliam medietatem omnium dationum, ³⁸ gabbellarum et vectigalium ac aliorum introituum quorumcumque, quouis nomine nuncupentur de omnibus mercimonijs, vectualibus et rebus alijs
- 30 in portu siue plagia ³⁹ dicte ciuitatis honerandis ⁴⁰ et exonerandis, iuxta consuetudinem in talibus antea obseruatam peruentorum usque ad ipsius legati beneplacitum haberent et perciperent ac per se uel alios perciperent et leuarent, prout in eisdem licteris dicitur plenius contineri, quodque postmodum tu ad partes illas per nos vicarius destinatus eisdem comuni per tuas licteras promisisti eos regere et manutenare
- 35 in eo statu, in quo predictus legatus, dum uiueret et in partibus ipsis legationis ac vicariatus officio fungebatur, ⁴¹ regebat seu etiam manutenebat. Et insuper continebat petio supradicta, quod tu dudum populo
- 40 et singularibus personis dicte ciuitatis ac districtus Racanatensis per tuas patentes licteras tuo sigillo munitas usque ad tuum beneplacitum concessisti, ut ipsi uel ipsorum aliquis extra ciuitatem et districtum predictos in primis causis ciuilibus quam criminalibus causis ipsos aut ipsorum aliquem tangentibus ⁴² ad examen uel curiam rectoris dicte prouintie, in qua ciuitas et districtus predicti consistunt, aut
- 45 iudicis presidatus camberenensis dicte prouintie, qui tunc erant et essent pro tempore, aut officialium eorundem nequaquam accedere tenerentur nec coram eis uel eorum aliquo in curiam t[rai] ⁴³ vel ad iudicium euocari possent inuiti, set dumtassat per potestatem dicte ciuitatis, qui tunc erant ⁴⁴ et essent

pro tempore seu iudices suos tunc huiusmodi infra civitates et loca
tum predictas decernerent sine ulla remuneratione pro ut in pre-
dictis nunc dictis dicitur plenius continetur. Quare pro predictis
causis suis nos humiliter supplicavit ut huiusmodi statutum et
ordinationem predictam legem ac concessam non transiret et
approbare seu promissa de novo statueret et ordinaret ac concedere
de huiusmodi ipsam dignaretur. Nos igitur de predictis cau-
sas notitiam non habentes ac cupientes eadem coram iudicibus
deposuimus complere fraternitatem tue de qua in his actis
gerimus in domino fiduciam habentes per ipsam scriptam comiti-
mus et mandamus quatenus transiret ordinationes et concessiones
predictas per te visis ac diligenter inspectis et consideratis. Ita
si non expediret videatur auctoritate ipsa transiret et
approbat seu ea que in statutis et ordinationibus predictis continen-
tur de novo eadem auctoritate statueret ordines et alia que con-
veniant tibi et illis promissa faceret et disponeret prout tibi videbitur
expedire. Datis apud monasterium Placentie in festo sancti Michaelis anno
domini octavo. Nos igitur statim ordinationes et concessiones predictas
visis diligenter inspectis et consideratis ac super omnibus et sin-
gulis premissis sufficienti informacione recepta commoventes res-
pondimus huiusmodi ex rationabilibus causis et rationibus vobis uniuscuiusque
nostre memorie vobis transmissis et concessis et promissis debere me-
rito perdivare premissam gratiam percipiendi medietatem de rebus
et redditibus in portis seu aliis rationabilibus portis nec non redditibus
ordinationem per nos etiam saltem super hoc sum et redditibus
et ipsius redditibus inde confectis de quibus insuper debetis scire
ipsas memorie habetur nec non alias gratiam insuper debetis scire
tunc ipsas effectuat per nos et nos redditibus vobis super
inde concessis per quas mandamus vos in istis manibus facere
tunc et memorie de die et loco. Qui habemus ipsas sedes legimus
in indicacionibus officio predictis consuevit debere et esse
statim regimus sub quo dicitur laudabili et iustis rationabilibus
vultu profectus dignoscitur eo modo quo prefatus dicitur habemus
in officio permixto tempore usque ad hunc usque per nos in iudicio
predictis nos super inde confectis per quas nos in iudicio
eius extrinsecus predictam tunc non possit in iudicio ut prefatur
concessimus usque ad sedes ipsas de plenitudine auctoritatis ipsas nos
ut premissis tractare in ac parte concessa tenore presentium
confirmamus et ea omnia sua distincte premissa sub assensu
modis formis etiam innovamus distincte precipiendo eam
dictis in ipso Rebus predictis et ceteris officialibus premissis pre-
sentibus tam presentibus et futuris quatenus nos infidelitate devocione
et obedientia ecclesie prefate persistentibus confirmationem huius-
modi innovabiliter observare et contra tenorem presentium vos
aggravare impedire seu molestare aut aliquot innovare ut
deontare et infideliter audire seu presumant sub pena rursus
et in casibus in officio successu in digne committentibus eundem
intendit per hoc tamen non intendimus ecclesie prefate damnum
portali vel spiritui cui subest nosamini aut ipse seu camera
ipsius iudicis quibusvis et prout dicitur quod sita generatim
quibus potius volumus et debemus expresse ad statum

50 pro tempore, seu iudices suos cause huiusmodi infra ciuitate[m] et distric-
 tum predictos deciderentur et fine debito terminarentur, prout in pre-
 fatis tuis licteris dicitur plenius contineri. Quare pro parte ipsorum
 comunis fuit nobis humiliter suplicatum, ut huiusmodi statutum et
 ordinationem predicti legati ac concessionem tuam ratificare et
 55 approbare seu premissa de nouo statuere et ordinare ac concedere
 de biningnitate ⁴⁵ apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur de predictis cer-
 tam notitiam non habentes [ac] cupientes eidem comuni, quantum cum
 deo possumus, conplacere fraternitati tue, de qua in hijs et alijs
 gerimus in domino fidutiam specialem, per apostolicam scripta comicti-
 60 mus et mandamus, quatenus statutum et ordinationem et concessionem
 predictas, per te visis ac diligenter spectis et consideratis, illa,⁴⁶
 si tibi expediens videatur, autoritate apostolica ratifies et
 aprobes seu ea, que in statuto et ordinatione predictis continentur,
 de nouo eadem autoritate statuas et ordines et alia circa conce-
 65 ssionem tuam et alia premissa fatias ⁴⁷ et disponas, prout tibi videbitur
 expedire. Datum apud Montem Flasconem ⁴⁸ vij. kalendas Iulij pon-
 tificatus nostri anno octauo ⁴⁹. Nos igitur statuto, ordinatione et concessione predictis
 visis et diligenter inspectis et [con]sideratis ac super omnibus et sin-
 gulis premissis sufficienti informatione recepta cognoscentes gra-
 70 tias huiusmodi ex rationalibus causis et rationibus vobis utique premi-
 ssorum meritorum vestrorum intuitu [haber]e ⁵⁰ concessas et pro tanto debere me-
 rito perdurare prefatam grati[am] percipiendi medietatem vectigalium
 et introituum vestri portus seu plaie ⁵¹ Racanatensis predictorum nec non statutum
 et ordinationem per dictum dominum Sabinensem super hoc factum et heditum ⁵²:
 75 et ipsius licteras in dicte (?) confectas, de quibus in supradictis licteris
 apostolicis mentio habetur, nec non aliam gratiam in supradictis lic-
 teris apostolicis effectualiter he[n. . .] rat[am] ⁵³ et nostras licteras vobis super
 inde concessas, per quas m[a]ndaui[m]us vos in statu, in quo fuistis
 tempore re[verende] ⁵⁴ memorie dicti domini Eg[id]ij episcopi Sabinensis apostolice sedis legati
 80 nostri in vicariatus officio predecessoris, conseruari debere, et eiusdem
 status regiminis, sub quo vtique [I]audabili ciuitas Racanati plu-
 rimum profecisse dignoscitur, eo modo, quo prefatu[s] dominus Sabinensis
 sui officij permixit ⁵⁵ tempore, usque ad domini nostri pape, nec non indultum supradictum
 et licteras nostras super inde confectas, per quas uobis, ut in premissis
 85 causis extra ciuitatem predictam trai ⁵⁶ non possitis inuiti, ut prefertur,
 concessimus usque ad sedis apostolice beneplacitum, autoritate apostolica nobis,
 ut premittitur, specialiter in ac ⁵⁷ parte concessa tenore presentium
 confirmamus et ea omnia seruata distinctione premissa sub eisdem
 modis et formis etiam innouamus districte precipiendo mandatum
 90 dilectis in Christo rectori predicto et ceteri[s] officialibus prouintie pre-
 libate tam presentibus quam futuris, quatenus uobis in fidelitate, deuotione
 et obedientia ecclesie predictae persistentibus confirmationem huius-
 modi inuiolabiliter obseruare et contra tenorem presentium vos
 agrauare, inpedire seu molestare aut aliquit innouare uel
 95 actentare nullatenus audeant seu presumant sub pena nostro
 et nostri cuiuslibet in officio successoris arbitrio contrafatienti cuiilibet
 inferenda. Per hoc tamen non intendimus ecclesie prefate dominio
 spiritali uel temporali, cui subesse noscimini, aut ipsius ⁵⁸ seu camere
 apostolice iuribus quibuscumque uel preiudicium quomodolibet generari,
 100 quin potius volumus et declaramus expresse, quod ad talia ⁵⁹

Ita est affluens affluens nobis dno Johanne &
somo Bruno et consilium nro

¶ Item alibi dicitur contra qd in privilegio meo qd dicitur
p[er] consanguineos. Et dicitur qd privilegia ip[s]a ex
tenduntur tamen ad cognatos cunctos et n[on] ad inchois
cunctos non cognatos et habitantes quousq[ue] quicq[ue] sit
ut in d[ec]retis ip[s]is extendit se tantu[m] ad cognatos ut ad
inchois cunctos habitantes de cunctis et cognatis

[illegible]

et omnia alia consueta, que in prouintia Marchie inponerentur ⁶⁰
 honera ⁶¹ tam realia quam personalia, teneamini et illa subire debe-
 atis, quemadmodum ⁶² comunitates alie prouintie predictae fa-
 ti[u]nt seu facere tenebuntur. Datum Bononie viij. kalendas Septembris
 105 pontificatus santissimj in Christo patris et domini nostri domini
 Urbani diuina prouidentia pape v⁶¹
 anno octauo.⁶³
 Ita est Albanensis asistente nobis domino Johanne de
 Senis vicario et consiliario nostro.

1370 ⁶⁴

- 110 Super dicto priuilegio et indulto oritur tale dubium super
 ea parte, qua concessit, quod in primis ciuilibus et criminalibus causis
 tempore ⁶⁵ et ipsorum aliquis dicte ciuitatis extra ciuitatem ad
 curiam et examen rectoris prouintie et suorum officialium et cetera,⁶⁶
 quod comune et homines dicte ciuitatis per hoc non habent merum et
 115 mistum imperium nec eis uidetur esse concessum per ver-
 bum in ipso priuilegio contentum merum et mistum imperium, cum
 in generali concessione non uenit merum et mistum impe-
 rium, cum alteri demandari non potest generaliter set specialiter,
 tantum oportet, quod demandetur. Adque ⁶⁷ respondetur, quod hoc
 120 non est verum et maxime in dicto priuilegio locum non habet,
 cum talis concessio est facta per dominum papam, cum cui speciali comi-
 ssio facta est, qui potest demandare per generalia verba et specialia merum
 et mistum imperium, ac predicta forsan habent locum in inferiore et
 non in papa uel principe. Queritur modo, quit iuris sit in predictis.
 125 Insuper aliud dubium oritur in dicto priuilegio in eo, quod dicitur
 populo et singularibus et cetera,⁶⁸ ubi obponitur, quod priuilegium ipsum ex-
 tenditur tantum ad originarios ciues et non ad incolas
 ciues non originarios et habitatores. Queritur, quit iuris
 sit, an verba ipsa extendant se tantum ad originarios uel ad
 130 incolas ciues et habitatores ⁶⁹ dicte ciuitatis et originarios.

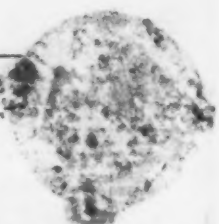
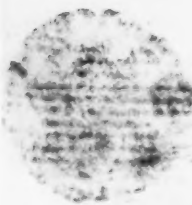
[CONSILIUM]

- In Christi nomine amen. Causarum criminalium cognitio necessarie merum
 includit imperium, quod in causis criminalibus proprie uestatur, presertim in causis san-
 guinis et capitalibus, ff. de iurisdictione omnium iudicum, l. imperium ⁷⁰; preterea: quando territorium
 alicui committitur cum cognitione criminalium causarum, non est dubium, quod includitur omne
 135 imperium tam bassum quam altum, quod in dictis maximis causis inest, ff. de officio prefeti
 urbis, l. i, § cum urbem.⁷¹ Preterea: ista ⁷² potestas Racanati redacta est ibi ad istam
 presidis et ideo omne sortitur imperium, ff. de officio presidis, l. iij ⁷³ et iij ⁷⁴ et l. ex omnibus ⁷⁵
 et l. prima ⁷⁶ cum symilibus. Et ideo etiam pro capitalibus causis primis non possunt trahi Racana-
 tenses extra tribunal potestatis ipsorum. Non dico quod comunitas habet imperium, sed quod potestas
 140 habet imperium sibi fauore vniuersitatis et singulorum ex corpore eiusdem vniuersita-
 tis concessum, penes enim populum uel singulos non stat imperium, sed apud potestatem,
 ut notat Innocentius ⁷⁷ extra de constitutionibus, c. cum accessissent. ⁷⁸ Et si dicatur ⁷⁹ quod in mero imperio
 conferendo uerborum specialitas requiritur, respondeo quod ubi territorium comittitur, non est necessaria

d'boz spūitū ut d'ed. c. cū m-bē / s' s' spūitū expm' dum
 d' cū d'minali i tali cūmte p' pōtēte d'minali dolumus
 qz ipliat d' n'cūmte mēz iplū nā ubi d'm d'minali ut
 tūllat ubi mēz iplū adut / s' modū d' d'minali / s' glo. i. l. iplū
 h'c d'minali qz p'ne / s' pōtēte q' glo. i. l. iplū
 qz cū d'minali iplū mēz iplū / d'ed. c. cū m-bē /
 / s' qz iplū est d'minali pōtēte / s' d'minali iplū / s' pōtēte
 nō d' d'minali iplū / s' pōtēte. d. l. i. q' d'minali iplū / s' pōtēte
 p'ncipū est laro / s' b'ūgno tēp'ndū. d. q' p' b'ūgno / s' pōtēte
 legib. l. i. q' s' pōtēte q' nō iplū. d. m-bē / s' pōtēte. c. cū ad s'edem /

Cūp s' pōtēte d'ed / qd' / s' tēp'le tēludū / qz quo. a. legem f'z
 c'p'mū uelut tē d'minali. q'ndū i colatū h'nt / d. pōtēte q' d'ed.
 d' iplū h'c d'minali. d. s' pōtēte. qz nō est h'c casu s' pōtēte
 tēp'etro faciendū / s' pōtēte p' p'ncipū h'ntes / ar. d. p' p'ncipū
 nō. d. l. i. d. m-bē. cū d'minali. ubi d'minali s' pōtēte.
 qz ubi rō s' pōtēte mēz / s' pōtēte cū q' s' pōtēte / pōtēte rō tēludū utqz
 ābo s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte tēludū / s' mēz / s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte
 fig' s' pōtēte / s' h'c est cū d'minali / s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte
 ergo cū d'minali est tēp'etro faciendū / c. d. m-bē. d. l. i. h'nt s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte
 d'minali / s' pōtēte qz ut d'minali s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte
 oīa hūmōdī tēludū / qz oīa / s' pōtēte / c. d. m-bē. l. i. q' cū d'minali /

Et ita d'co q' s' pōtēte ego b'ald' tē p'ncipū utqz iplū d'ed / s' ad f'z mē
 s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte mēz nō s' pōtēte /



Et d'm d'co q' s' pōtēte ego p'ncipū utqz iplū d'ed / s' ad f'z mē
 mē s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte mēz nō s' pōtēte /

Et d'm d'co q' s' pōtēte ego p'ncipū utqz iplū d'ed / s' ad f'z mē
 mē s' pōtēte / s' pōtēte mēz nō s' pōtēte /

- verborum specialitas, ut dicto § *cum urbem*.⁸⁰ Item satis specialiter exprimitur, dum
 145 dictas causas criminales in tali ciuitate per potestatem examinari volumus,
 quia implicat de necessitate merum imperium. Nam ubi crimen criminaliter uen-
 tillatur, ibi merum imperium adest, secundum modernos doctores, licet glossa in *l. imperium* ⁸¹
 hoc distinguat ex genere pene.⁸² Sed posito quod glossa sit uera, tamen habeo propositum,
 quia cum vniuersitate territorij transit merum imperium dicto § *cum urbem*.⁸³
 150 Item quia specialiter est commissum potestati et denegatum presidi, vnde preses
 non debet intromittere se, sed potestas, (ff.) *de legatis, l. quod in rerum, § si quis*.⁸⁴ Item gratia
 principis est late et benigne interpretanda,⁸⁵ (ff.) *de constitutionibus principum, (l.) beneficium*; ⁸⁶ *C. de*
legibus, l. ij.⁸⁷ Facit quod notat Innocentius (extra) *de restitutione spoliatorum, c. cum ad sedem*.⁸⁸

- Super secundo puncto dico quod etiam incole includuntur, quia quoad legem fori
 155 censentur uelut inde oriundi, quandiu incolatum habent, (extra), *de foro competenti, (c.) dilecti* ⁸⁹
 (ff.) *de iudiciis, (l.) heres absens*; ⁹⁰ (ff.) *de verborum sygnificatione, (l.) provinciales*; ⁹¹ quia non est hoc casu stricta
 interpretatio ⁹² facienda, unde continentur perpetui habitantes. Argumentum (ff.) *de pygnoribus, (l.) debitor*,⁹³
 non obstat, (ff.) *l. i, de tutoribus et curatoribus dandis* ⁹⁴ ab his,⁹⁵ ubi origo ⁹⁶ significari videtur,
 quia ubi ratio subiecte materie et persona, cui quis loquitur, pari ratione includit utrumque,
 160 ambo significantur seu includuntur, quia mente et ratione proferentis, licet non de stricta
 figura verborum; sed hic est eadem ratio et conditio, quia disputatur de lege fori;
 ergo eadem est interpretatio ⁹⁷ facienda, *C. de reuocandis donationibus, l. hiis solis* ⁹⁸ et
 dicta *l. provinciales* ⁹⁹ et quia ut dixi comissa est cura territorii et ciuitatis, que
 omnia huiusmodi includit, quia omnes sunt subditi, *C. ubi senatores vel clarissimi, l. ij* ¹⁰⁰ cum symilibus
- 165 Et ita dico et consulo ego Baldus de Perusio utriusque juris doctor et ad fidem me
 subscripsi et sigillo mei nominis sigillaui.

Et idem dico et consulo ego Petrus de Perusio utriusque juris doctor, ad quorum fidem
 me suscrissi ¹⁰¹ et sigillum consuetum adposui.

Et idem super primo puncto ¹⁰² dico et consulo ego Angelus de Perusio legum doctor. Dico etiam super
 secundo: incolas contineri,

- 170 ut rector Racanatensis in eos exserrat ¹⁰³ merum et mixtum imperium et ad fidem predictorum me suscrissi
 et solito sigillo mei
 nominis sigillaui.

¹ *QJCA*, 3: 27 (August 1946). See also *Traditio*, 12: 615 (1956). The manuscript was not mentioned in *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* but was listed for the first time in the supplement to this work edited by W. H. Bond, New York, 1962, p. 113.

² P. Koschaker, *Europa und das römische Recht*, 3d ed. (Munich, Berlin, 1958), p. 71.

³ The *Corpus Iuris Civilis* of Emperor Justinian, compiled ca. 528–34, is composed of three sections: *Institutiones*, *Digesta*, and *Codex*.

⁴ F. C. von Savigny, *Geschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, 2d ed., vol. 4 (Heidelberg, 1850), p. 20.

⁵ Koschaker, op. cit., p. 38, 67, 69.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 92.

⁷ W. Engelmänn, *Die Wiedergeburt der Rechtskultur in Italien durch die wissenschaftliche Lehre* (Leipzig, 1938), p. 230, 236.

⁸ H. Peter, "Baldus de Ubaldis" in *Handwörterbuch zur Deutschen Rechtsgeschichte*, vol. 1 (Berlin, 1956), col. 258.

⁹ P. 1–3, lines 1–130 of the original manuscript.

¹⁰ P. 3–4, lines 131–166 of the original manuscript.

¹¹ Anglicus Cardinal Grimoaldi, Bishop of Albano from 1367 to 1388. In 1370 he also appears as "apost. sedis legatus in certis partibus Italiae."

¹² The reference *citra regnum Sciilie* in the *Intitulatio* (lines 6–8) does not refer to Sicily belonging to the Spanish House of Aragon, but to the Kingdom of Naples belonging to the House of Anjou, which borders on the March of Ancona. When the two kingdoms were united under one dynasty they were called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

¹³ Aegidius Cardinal Alborno (ca. 1300–67), Bishop of the suburbicarian diocese of Sabina from 1356, and Papal Legate from 1353 to 1357 and 1358 to 1367.

¹⁴ Engelmänn, op. cit., p. 61.

¹⁵ The ancient spelling is *Racanati* or *Recinetum*. The city *Recanati* lies about eight miles inland, but from the foundation privilege of Emperor Frederic II it has had its own harbor, which is now Porto *Recanati*. In 1240 *Recanati* was established as a diocese by Pope Gregory IX. See M. Leopardi, *Annali di Recanati*, vol. 1 (Varese, 1945), p. 88 ff.

¹⁶ As to the position and function of the Camera Apostolica under the popes at Avignon see *Dictionnaire de droit canonique*, vol. 3 (Paris, 1938), p. 414.

¹⁷ It is interesting to note in this context that the Camera Apostolica in October 1370 refunded his expenses amounting to 24,000 fl. "pro recuperatione

et defensione terrarum ecclesie"; see Leopardi, op. cit., p. 98; and Schaefer, *Ausgaben der apostolischen Kammer* (Paderborn, 1937), p. 277.

¹⁸ The rector of the province was assisted by seven judges: one clergyman for canon law, one judge at a court of appeal, one for criminal law, one for civil law, and three so-called *iudices praesidatuum* for various places. For further details see Engelmänn, op. cit., p. 61, 107; and Leopardi, op. cit., p. 99.

¹⁹ See earlier reference in lines 42–51 of the original document.

²⁰ See earlier reference in lines 39–40 of the original document.

²¹ A distinction was made between *originarii cives* (native citizens) and the two terms for inhabitants, *incolae cives non originarii* and *habitatores*.

²² Engelmänn, op. cit., p. 237; Savigny, op. cit., vol. 4, p. 212.

²³ For pertinent details on Baldus' autograph see E. Creus-J. Kirchner, *Die gotischen Schriftarten* (Leipzig, 1928), illustration 32, p. 20; and B. Bischoff, *Paläographie*, 2d ed. (special print from *Deutsche Philologie im Aufriß*, edited by W. Stammers, Berlin, Bielefeld, Munich, n.d.), cols. 50–55.

²⁴ In *agrauare, ciuitas, uos; Vrban*.

²⁵ In *comictimus, licteras, actentare*.

²⁶ In *set, quit, aput; offitio, fidutiam, preuentia*.

²⁷ In *tenpore, inmedietate*.

²⁸ In *pene* instead of *poenae*.

²⁹ In *heditum, honora; ac, exhibita, trai*.

³⁰ In *massime, suscrissi*.

³¹ In *gesistis, commune; cammera*.

³² *Specialis* in ms. This was evidently an error on the part of the copyist. Such cases have been corrected in the transcription with a footnote reference to the original.

³³ *Gratie* in ms.

³⁴ Read *hac*. The original ms. version *ac* was a correct 14th-century Latin form. Similar instances are noted in the same way.

³⁵ *Vicarius generalis* in ms.

³⁶ *Bona memor* [. . .] in ms.

³⁷ False *quod* eliminated.

³⁸ *Datiorum* in ms.

³⁹ Compare line 73.

⁴⁰ Read *onerandis*.

⁴¹ *Frugatur* in ms.

⁴² *Tagnentibus* in ms.

⁴³ Read *trahi*; compare line 85.

⁴⁴ *Erat* in ms.

⁴⁵ Read *benignitate*.

⁴⁶ Because of the anacoluthic ablative absolute the

object is repeated by *illa*, which, strictly speaking, is superfluous. So it has to read: *quatenus statutum . . . predictas per te visas . . . spectas et consideratas . . . ratifices*. It is hardly bearable to read *illa* in connection with *autoritate apostolica*. It could be regarded as the subject of the conditional clause, but this would also require an emendation.

⁴⁷ Read *facias*.

⁴⁸ Montefiascone; see Graesse-Benedict, *Orbis Latinus*, 3d ed. (Berlin, 1922), p. 121.

⁴⁹ June 25, 1370.

⁵⁰ It must have read *hre* (*habere*). Accordingly, *vobis* in line 70 must be emended to *vos*.

⁵¹ Compare line 31 (*plagia*).

⁵² Read *editum*.

⁵³ This must have been a word, probably *henar-ratam* (*enarratam*) or, taking account of the faint abbreviation stroke, (*h*)*enumeratam*.

⁵⁴ Probably to be written in full.

⁵⁵ Read *permisit*.

⁵⁶ Compare line 48.

⁵⁷ Read *hac*.

⁵⁸ *Ipsis* in ms.

⁵⁹ *Taliam* in ms.

⁶⁰ *Inponeretur* in ms.

⁶¹ Read *onera*.

⁶² *Quemamodum* in ms.

⁶³ August 25, 1370; Pope Urban V's pontificate lasted from September 28, 1362, to December 19, 1370. His eighth year of reign thus falls in the year 1370.

⁶⁴ The year was added later on.

⁶⁵ Between *causis* and *tempore* the scribe has omitted something by mistake or even deliberately (approx. lines 44–47).

⁶⁶ Refers to lines 42–51.

⁶⁷ Read *atque*.

⁶⁸ Refers to lines 39–40.

⁶⁹ Abbreviations used falsely but to read this way.

⁷⁰ This obviously refers to the *Digesta* 2, 1, 3: *omnium iudicum* originates from the title to *Codex*

3, 13 (*de iurisdictione omnium iudicum*) and must have crept into the text by mistake. In the footnotes that follow, all references to the *Digesta*, indicated by *ff.* in the transcription, have been designated *D*; all references to the *Codex*, *C*; all references to *Liber Extra* (Decree of Gregory IX), *X*.

⁷¹ *D.* 1, 12, 1, 4.

⁷² *Iste* in ms.

⁷³ *D.* 1, 18, 3.

⁷⁴ *D.* 1, 18, 4.

⁷⁵ *D.* 1, 18, 10.

⁷⁶ *D.* 1, 18, 1.

⁷⁷ Reference to comments on Decrees of Gregory IX by Innocent IV.

⁷⁸ *X.* 1, 2, 8.

⁷⁹ I.e. lines 117–119 above.

⁸⁰ *D.* 1, 12, 1, 4.

⁸¹ *D.* 2, 1, 3.

⁸² Read *poenae*.

⁸³ *D.* 1, 12, 1, 4.

⁸⁴ *D.* 30, 24, 2.

⁸⁵ *Interpetranda* in ms.

⁸⁶ *D.* 1, 4, 3.

⁸⁷ *C.* 1, 14, 2.

⁸⁸ *X.* 2, 13, 15.

⁸⁹ *X.* 2, 2, 17.

⁹⁰ *D.* 5, 1, 19.

⁹¹ *D.* 50, 16, 190.

⁹² *Interpetratio* in ms.

⁹³ *D.* 20, 1, 32.

⁹⁴ In the title of the source appears *datis*. Presumably an error in quotation or variant reading.

⁹⁵ *D.* 26, 5, 1.

⁹⁶ *Orrigo* in ms.

⁹⁷ *Interpetratio* in ms.

⁹⁸ *C.* 8, 55, 7.

⁹⁹ *D.* 50, 16, 190.

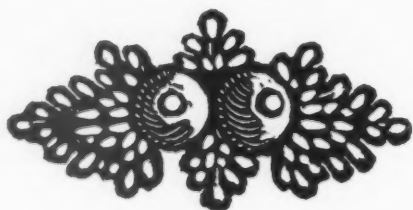
¹⁰⁰ *C.* 3, 24, 2.

¹⁰¹ Read *subscripti*.

¹⁰² Read *puncto*.

¹⁰³ Should probably read *exserat*.

UNITED STATES
FIRE INSURANCE
AND
UNDERWRITERS
MAPS · 1852-1968



by Walter W. Ristow

In 1967, as in previous years, Geography and Map Division acquisitions encompassed a varied assortment of informative, attractive, and useful maps and atlases. Separately and collectively the new accessions add breadth and depth to the Library's cartographic collections. Distinctive and valuable as are the individual items, their significance is eclipsed by the extraordinary and impressive quantity of material that was accessioned. During the 12 months in review, a record-breaking 216,600 items were received and processed. New cartographic publications, some 38,000 items, came via established Government, foreign exchange, purchase, and copyright channels. The totals approximate normal receipts in these categories for recent years. The balance of the processed acquisitions, largely comprising non-current and retrospective materials, came to the Library as transfers, domestic exchanges, or gifts. Amounting to approximately 175,000 items, the transfers accounted for 80 percent of the year's receipts.

Transfers come from various Federal map libraries, most of which retain in their collections only the latest editions of maps, charts, and atlases. Noncurrent issues, weeded from their files and shelves, are periodically transferred to the Library of Congress. Over the past 25 years more than two and a half million map sheets have come to the Geography and Map Division via this channel. Some 25 Federal agencies contributed to the total, but the largest shipments came from three or four large Federal map libraries. The bulk of 1967's abnormally high transfer receipts originated from one Federal Government map library that systematically weeded its collections before it adopted computerized catalog controls.

Approximately 40 percent of the maps and atlases received by transfer duplicate items already in the Library's collections. The remainder constitute an unexcelled source for retrospective cartographic publications, and almost a million transfer items have been added to the Library's permanent collections since 1950. In the same period, more than a million and a quarter duplicates, culled from transfers, have been distributed to 60 libraries and educational institutions throughout the United States. Principal beneficiaries have

been college and university libraries and geography departments that have sponsored participants in the Geography and Map Division's Special Map Processing Projects. Initiated in 1950 to process a large backlog of transfers, projects have been operated for 19 successive summers to the mutual benefit of the Library and the cooperating institutions.

Large- and medium-scale sheets of set maps and charts, published by official mapping agencies of many countries, dominate transfers. From this source the Library fills many gaps in its map and chart series. Rare and distinctive individual cartographic works have also been received on transfer, such as the 1540 Oztoticpac Lands Map of Texcoco, described by Howard F. Cline in the *Quarterly Journal*, April 1966.

Not included in the statistics cited above are 1,840 volumes of Sanborn fire insurance maps that were transferred to the Library in 1967 by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. They comprise the largest cartographic acquisition ever received by the Library, as well as one of the most valuable, from both monetary and historical considerations. Numbering approximately 185,000 separate plates or sheets, the Sanborn series includes detailed plans of streets and individual buildings for 12,000 American cities and towns. Metropolitan areas, some 400 in number, are presented in 1,175 looseleaf volumes, as issued by the publisher. Some cities are covered in a single volume, while 80 volumes are required to map the five boroughs of New York City. Smaller urban centers, which total more than 11,000, were mapped in looseleaf format by the Sanborn Map Company. In the Census Bureau collection the sheet maps are also assembled in looseleaf binders, each of which holds maps for six to eight cities or towns. The latter are identified as the "500 series."

The Census Bureau purchased its Sanborn atlases and maps in the early 1940's at an estimated cost of \$400,000. For several years the Bureau subscribed to Sanborn's correction service at an annual cost of \$50,000. Under

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provisions of this service individual sheets were periodically updated, by means of paste-on correction slips, to reflect construction or demolition of buildings. The Census Bureau series, corrected to 1950, supplements the Sanborn maps and atlases which have been in the Library for many years. The latter, in bound volumes and loose sheets, were acquired largely as copyright deposits. They include as many as three or four editions for specific cities ranging in date from 1867 to 1961. The plates have been retained as published, with no paste-on corrections.

The Census Bureau used Sanborn maps to identify individual blocks and buildings and as cartographic bases for statistical and sampling surveys. Up-to-date maps were essential for these purposes and after the Census Bureau no longer subscribed to the correction

service it purchased editions of Sanborn atlases and maps published subsequent to 1950. Because Sanborn has published no new volumes or map sheets in this series since 1961, the Census Bureau found it impractical to maintain and store the collection and, accordingly, arranged to transfer it to the Library of Congress. Because there is inadequate space in the Geography and Map Division's quarters in the Library's Annex Building to accommodate the Census Bureau Sanborn collection, it is temporarily housed in the Library's storage warehouse at Middle River, Md. The volumes are available for consultation upon 48-hour notice.

Maps serve many masters. Some, such as the ubiquitous oil-company road maps, have an extensive body of users. Others, specialized in purpose and utility, cater to a more limited and



*Believed to be the earliest
fire insurance map, Richard
Horwood's map of London,
1792-99, shows the central
part of the city.*

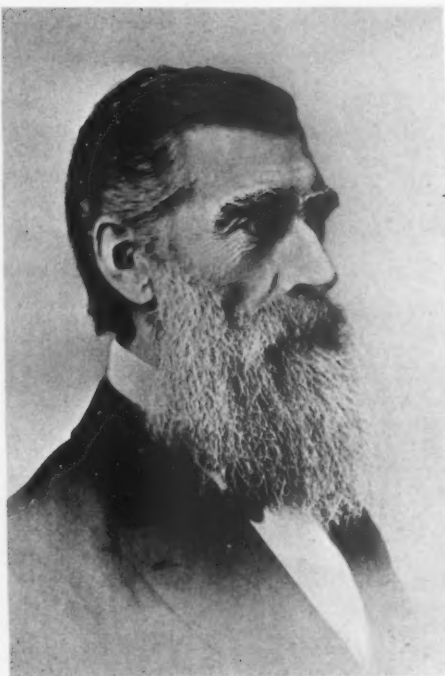
demanding clientele. In the latter category are fire insurance and underwriters maps, of which the publications issued for nearly a century by the Sanborn Map Company are prime examples.

The origin, development, and utilization of insurance maps and atlases is a fascinating, though little-publicized, chapter in American cartographic history. A review of this unique branch of commercial map publishing was prompted by the Library's acquisition of the Census Bureau collection and the discontinuation by the Sanborn Company of its insurance map and atlas series.

Fire insurance maps probably originated in London in the closing decade of the 18th century. Some accounts credit Thomas Leverton as having produced for the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, of London the first

insurance maps. Although company files show that Leverton was employed by Phoenix between 1782 and 1810, "there is no record of his compiling a map of the central part of the city of London."¹ Positive evidence of the Phoenix Company's association with early fire insurance cartography is Richard Horwood's Map of London, 1792-99, at the scale of 26 inches to one mile. The map, which is on 32 sheets, identifies by street number every house and building then standing. Horwood, who was employed as a surveyor on an ad hoc basis by the company, dedicated his map "to the Trustees and Directors of the Phoenix Fire Office." The Geography and Map Division possesses a copy of Horwood's detailed plan of London.

Insurance maps were developed in the United States in mid-19th century in response



George T. Hope, an officer of both the Jefferson and Continental Insurance Companies of New York City, who has been called the godfather of United States fire insurance maps.

to the need for detailed information concerning potential fire risks of individual commercial, residential, and industrial structures. Few buildings in this period were constructed of fire-resistant material. In the early years of the fire insurance industry, underwriters personally inspected properties under consideration. As business expanded, this was neither feasible nor economical. A practical solution was insurance maps that made available to all underwriters risk information for various cities and towns.

New techniques that permitted quick and inexpensive reproduction of maps also fostered production of insurance maps after 1850. Lithography, invented in 1798 by Alois Senefelder of Bavaria, was introduced into the United States about 1815. Its earliest application in this country was to the reproduction of illustrations in books and period-

icals. William and John Pendleton, who established a lithographic printing plant in Boston in 1825, pioneered in reproducing maps by the new medium in 1827. During the next decade the Pendletons issued a number of lithographed maps. The maps, which were printed directly from lithographic plates, had to be drawn in reverse on the stones, a tedious and awkward task. In 1846 the transfer process was introduced to America. Maps drawn on paper could, by this technique, be transferred as reverse images to the stone from which right copies could be printed. Further lithographic refinements, among them the steam press and zinc plates, greatly accelerated production. Like other branches of mapmaking, insurance cartography benefited from these new techniques, which made it possible to print maps more quickly and economically than by earlier engraving procedures.

There is general agreement that George T. Hope of New York City was the godfather of American insurance cartography. Secretary of the Jefferson Insurance Company, Hope began in 1850 to compile a large-scale map of New York City as an aid in calculating fire risks on specific properties. He engaged William Perris, an English engineer with previous experience in mapping New York City, to make the essential surveys and prepare the map. Hope invited several insurance associates to serve on a committee, under his chairmanship, to supervise the project. As reported by R. P. Getty, the "Committee decided that the map should show the nature of the different materials used in the construction of all buildings by a system of colors which they named, and they also designated a few simple signs for other purposes."² The format and symbolism adopted by Hope's committee set standards for fire insurance maps that persisted, with few modifications, for more than a century.

The Library of Congress has 12 unbound plates, numbered 13 through 24, of the first edition of the Hope-Perris map. They show, at the scale of one inch to 50 feet, the seventh, 10th, and 13th wards of New York City. William Perris is listed as the copyright registrant, in 1852, on all 12 sheets. Plate 13 was "sur-

veyed and published by William Perris." The 11 other sheets carry the credit "published by William Perris and Augustus Kurth." The maps, which were lithographically reproduced by Korff Brothers of 30 Cedar Street, are approximately 26 x 34 inches in size. Individual buildings are outlined and commercial and industrial establishments are named and identified. Watercolor tints and patterns, applied manually, indicate types of structural materials.

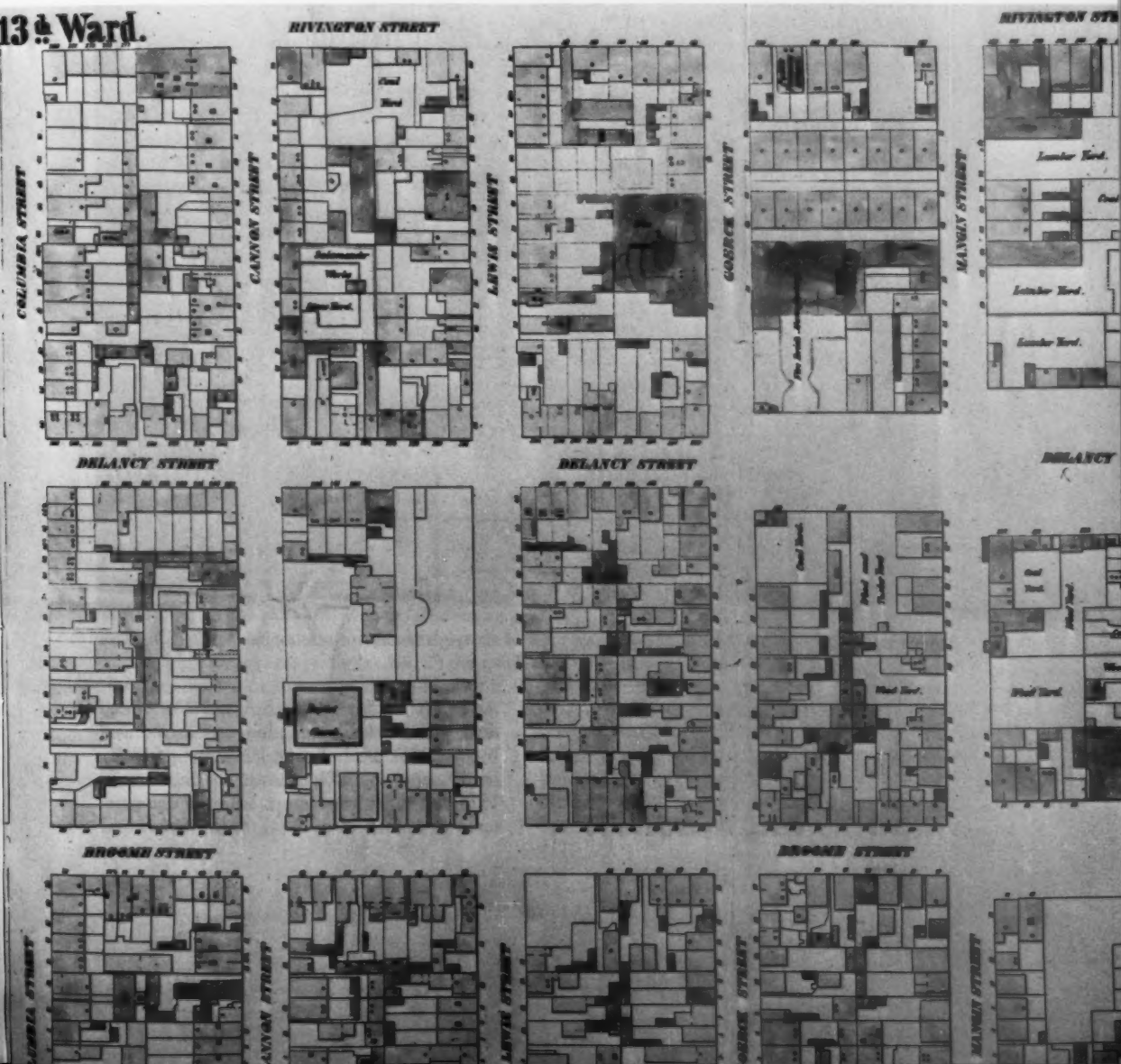
Between 1852 and 1855 Perris published seven bound volumes under the general title

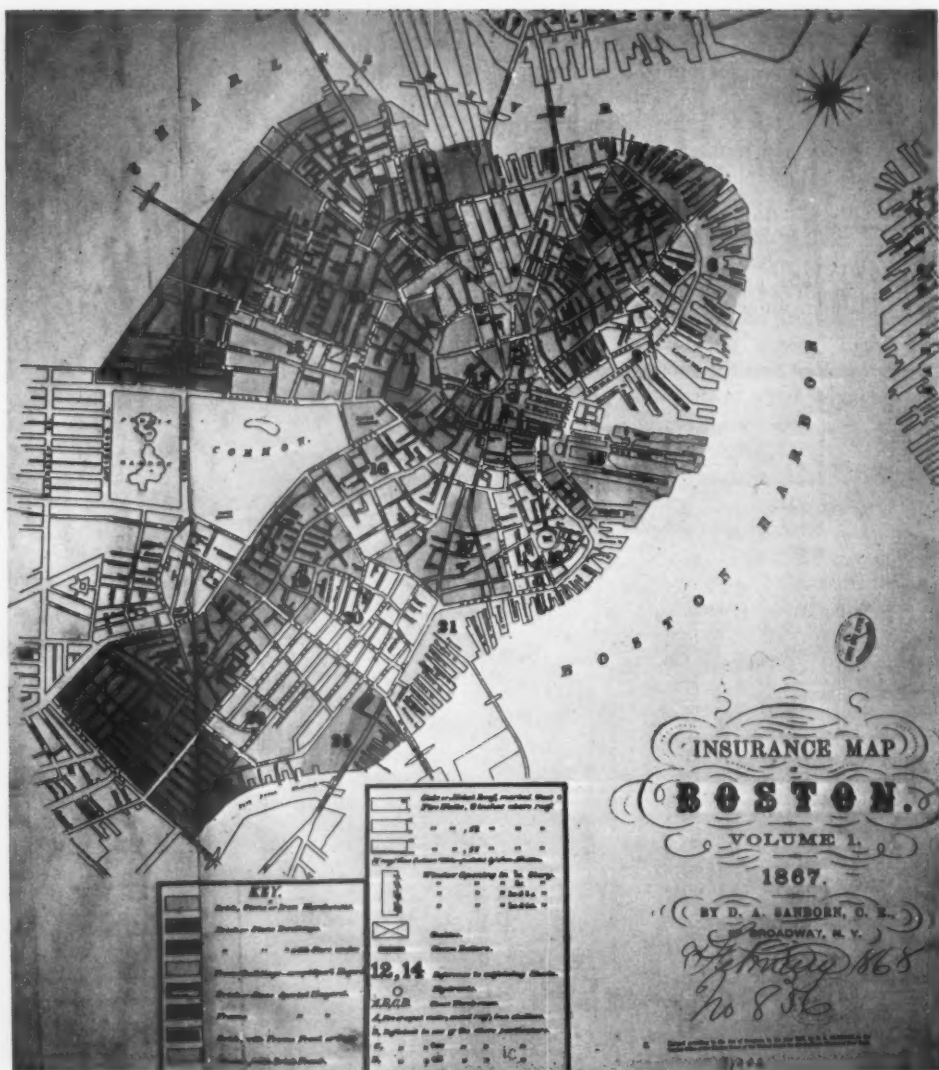
Maps of the City of New York Surveyed Under the Directions of Insurance Companies of Said City. Revised editions were published to 1859 by Perris, and from 1860 to 1889 by Perris and Henry Browne. The earliest volumes in the Geography and Map Division are dated 1859. Insurance maps and atlases of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Newark, N.J., were also published by Perris and Browne during these years.

The utility and economic success of Perris insurance maps induced other surveyors, publishers, and insurance companies to undertake

Part of New York City as it appeared on the first United States insurance map, published in 1852.

13th Ward.





Title page and index map of 1867 insurance atlas of Boston, the earliest publication of D. A. Sanborn in the Library.

similar series. The Aetna Fire Insurance Company employed William H. Martin, as early as 1855, to prepare a series of manuscript fire insurance plans of cities and towns.⁹ The following year an insurance map was registered for copyright by J. B. Bennett, manager of

Aetna's Cincinnati office.⁴ A series of insurance atlases of Philadelphia was introduced by Joseph Dietrich, Ernest Hexamer, and William Locher in 1857 and was continued until 1915. The Hexamer maps were at the same scale (one inch to 50 feet) as the Perris and

Sanborn insurance series, and they employed similar symbols. Graded tints of only one color, blue, were used on the earliest Hexamer maps to indicate types of structural material, but later editions were varicolored.

Insurance map production was curtailed during the Civil War. It was reported, however, that "Aetna surveyors in the South at the outbreak of the Civil War . . . were arrested as suspected spies, their field notes confiscated, and they themselves turned over to vigilance committees and held until they could prove the innocence of their activities."⁵

Industrial and urban expansion, particularly in the northeastern States, and migration to and settlement of the trans-Appalachian regions in the 10 or 15 years following the war provided lucrative markets for fire insurance and fire insurance maps. Surveyors and publishers of urban plans and atlases hastened to prepare insurance map series for various cities. In 1866 Aetna's J. B. Bennett employed D. A. Sanborn, a Somerville, Mass., surveyor, to map towns in Tennessee. Sanborn was quick to visualize the significance of the maps to the underwriting industry and he established, probably in 1867 in New York City, the D. A. Sanborn National Insurance Diagram Bureau.⁶ Thus was founded the company whose name was to become inseparably associated with fire insurance maps for over a hundred years.

Records of the Sanborn Company do not indicate when the first insurance map with a Sanborn imprint was published or what city was first mapped by the company.⁷ C. F. Doane, president of the company today, notes that some of the earliest Sanborn insurance maps were individually and laboriously hand-drawn. There is in the Library of Congress an *Insurance Map* [i.e. atlas] of Boston. Volume 1, 1867. By D. A. Sanborn, C. E., 117 Broadway, N.Y. The atlas, which has a title page (including indexes and symbols) and 25 plates showing sections of Boston at the scale of one inch to 50 feet, may contain Sanborn's first printed insurance maps. We note that the atlas was issued after Sanborn located in New York City, although apparently before the D. A. Sanborn National Insurance Diagram Bureau was established.

In the legend and on the individual plates of the Boston atlas eight categories of building materials are identified by blue, red, and yellow tints, singly or in various combinations and patterns. Symbols indicate roof types, firewalls, windows, stables, steam boilers, and fire hydrants. Warehouses are classed A, B, C, and D, according to relative degree of fire hazard. With the exception of the 1867 Boston atlas, the Library of Congress has no Sanborn maps dated earlier than 1876.

One of Sanborn's early field surveyors was Daniel Carter Beard, who later achieved fame as naturalist, illustrator, and author of books for boys. He was one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America and was affectionately known to an earlier generation of Boy Scouts as Uncle Dan. In his autobiography Beard tells how he joined the Sanborn Company in

Daniel Carter Beard (left) as a field surveyor for the Sanborn Company, about 1875. From Beard's autobiography, Hardly a Man Is Now Alive (New York, 1939).



1872. "My opportunity to travel came at last," he wrote, "and I left my then well-paying position in the [Cincinnati] city engineer's office to accept an appointment for a lesser amount as surveyor for the Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. While working for them I not only saw all those places I had heard about but I made maps of them, made diagrams of all the homes in each town and city I visited. I took delight in putting into my records mention of real occupancy, genteel or disreputable. After four or five years of this work I knew a lot about our people, saints and sinners, rich and poor."⁸ Beard worked for the Sanborn Company until 1878, and among the cities for which he prepared maps were Charleston, Columbia, and Spartanburg, S.C.; Ashtabula, Toledo, and Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit and Marquette, Mich.; New Orleans, La.; Milwaukee, Wis.; and St. Louis, Mo.

Between 1865 and 1900 a number of surveyors and map publishers joined Hexamer, Perris and Browne, and Sanborn in producing insurance maps and atlases. In most instances they limited their insurance mapping activity to urban centers in their immediate environs. Thus, Charles B. Brush and Arnois, Spielman and Company, who subsequently merged under the name Spielman and Brush, issued insurance atlases for Hoboken, Jersey City, and Hudson County, N.J., between 1868 and 1885. New Jersey cities were also the interest of William A. Miller, who mapped Paterson, Plainfield, Rahway, Union, and West Hoboken for insurance clients. An insurance atlas of Orange, N.J., by Reimer and Olcott, was apparently a one-time effort. Between 1889 and 1891 Scarlett and Scarlett, another New Jersey enterprise, published insurance atlases for the counties of Essex and Mercer, the cities of Harrison and Kearny, and the resorts of the Jersey coast.

Principal Midwest producer of insurance maps in the latter decades of the 19th century was the Rascher Map Company of Chicago. In addition to a series for Chicago, Rascher also published, between 1887 and 1893, insurance maps of Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; and Kansas City, Mo. The Alphonso Whipple Company and its

predecessor, Oliver and Whipple, mapped St. Louis and some southern Illinois communities for insurance purposes during the years 1874 to 1898.

The firm founded by D. A. Sanborn was incorporated in 1876 under the name Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. Its insurance mapping activities were extended during the next quarter century to all major urban centers and some lesser cities and towns of the United States. Bound editions, often in several volumes, were published of the larger cities. Smaller places, which were mapped at the scale of one inch to 100 feet, were issued in loose-sheet form.

Mr. Sanborn died in 1883. In 1899 when the company he founded took over the insurance maps (limited to New York City) and services of Perris and Browne, it assumed the name Sanborn Perris Map Company, Limited. By the end of the century most of the other insurance map publishers had gone out of business or had shifted to other specializations and Sanborn Perris dominated the industry. In 1902 the firm name was changed to Sanborn Map Company, in which form it has continued to the present. The Sanborn catalog published in that year listed insurance maps and atlases for almost 5,000 U.S. cities and towns. Sanborn headquarters were at 11 Broadway in New York City, with branch offices in Hoboken, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Several of these offices continued the functions and services of insurance map companies that had been absorbed by Sanborn.

To systematize and regulate the rapidly growing fire insurance industry, there was organized in 1866 the National Board of Fire Underwriters. For almost a century, until it merged with several other insurance associations in 1964, the NBFU played a foremost role in coordinating and supervising the publication and use of insurance and underwriters maps and atlases.

During the decade or two after the National Board of Fire Underwriters was established, with headquarters in New York City, regional associations of fire underwriters were organized in New England, the South, the Midwest, and the Far West. Several of the associations

set up bureaus or committees to inspect buildings, fire regulations, and fire-fighting facilities in various cities. The descriptive reports issued by the inspection bureaus were often accompanied by one or more fold-in maps. Several regional underwriters associations also sponsored compilation of standard fire-insurance maps for cities not yet surveyed by one of the commercial map publishers. Such maps were reportedly prepared between 1885 and 1890 for Akron and Ashtabula, Ohio, by the Fire Underwriters Map Association, but neither series is represented in the collections of the Geography and Map Division.

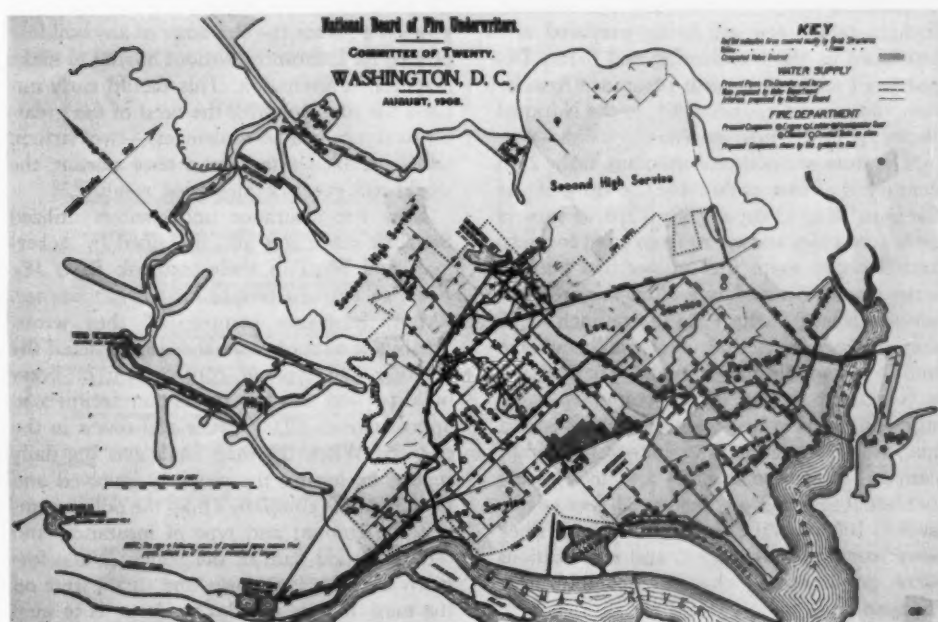
The Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau of the Pacific Coast, a unit of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, prepared fire insurance maps of western cities early in the 20th century. In a paper published in 1911, W. R. Roberts described the maps which accompanied the Inspection Bureau reports. "In many cases," he noted, "these reports contain colored maps which accompany them, which

are drawn the same as the regular maps, made by the map companies doing business on this coast. For instance, on a plant not shown on the regular Sanborn maps, used on this coast, a complete map is made by the surveyor making the report, showing location of building and relative distances, water mains, hydrants, etc. These maps are sent out with reports, are colored, and made up exactly the same as those made by the regular map companies."⁹

In New England, toward the close of the 19th century, the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies directed their efforts "toward the improvement of mill construction and reduction of fire risks. In pursuance of this they . . . caused to be printed carefully prepared inspections of the various plants of the members of these companies," which included "beautifully executed plans."¹⁰

The National Board of Fire Underwriters established a Fire Department Committee in 1890, which began inspecting cities and publishing reports. The inspection reports, which

A map that formed part of a 1905 report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Committee of Twenty.



How fire insurance underwriters utilized Sanborn maps was also described by Ackerman and Bugli in their textbook *Risks We Face, an Introduction to Property Insurance*. "Many insurance companies," they wrote, "maintain a set of maps showing in detail the location and type of construction of every building and the fire protection facilities in approximately 12,000 cities and towns in the country. When the map clerk gets the daily report, he locates the property involved and pencils on the company's map the policy number, the amount and type of insurance, and the expiration date of the policy. While formerly all risks, both large and small, were on the map, the present-day tendency is to map

only the risks involving larger liabilities, thus eliminating the detail of mapping small lines. Companies exercise careful judgment so as not to become too heavily involved in areas where one fire might result in destruction of an entire block or section of a community. Because the maps show whether a building is constructed of wood, brick, steel and concrete, or any one of a number of other materials, each with different fire-resistive characters, they are an indispensable guide to company underwriters, who decide whether or not to accept all or part of a risk."¹³

By the end of the 19th century a number of cities had adopted building codes and regulations to minimize fire hazards, largely in response to the inspection bureaus operated by underwriters associations. In most urban centers, however, the potential and actual fire risks still were formidable in the early years of the 20th century. Between 1904 and 1906 extensive fires in Baltimore, Rochester, and Yazoo City, and the disastrous

San Francisco earthquake and fire impelled the Nation and the fire underwriters to adopt more effective fire prevention controls. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, following the Baltimore fire, appointed a Committee of Twenty, including some of the board's most influential members, "for the purpose of considering what, if any, action should be taken in consequence of the recent conflagration . . . and further to consider its bearing upon other cities . . . and to report the result of its deliberations at a meeting of the Executive Committee to be called at the earliest date practicable."¹⁴ One of the tasks undertaken by the Committee of Twenty was "to define the boundaries of the congested districts of the cities of this country, and by expert opinion determine the relative danger of conflagrations in said districts by reason of defective fire department, water supply or of building construction."¹⁵

The work of the Committee of Twenty in effect supplemented and expanded the in-

A Sanborn promotion booklet outlines a method of recording liability on a company map. Courtesy C. F. Doane, president, Sanborn Map Company.

THE SANBORN MAP

MAPPING

On the opposite page is illustrated a typical method of recording liability.

Mapping of daily reports is an important initial step in underwriting.

The exercise of care, legibility and uniformity materially aids the underwriter in quickly visualizing the details of the risk involved.

The degree of uniformity employed in placement of lines bears importantly upon subsequent map correction operations.

In the use of the STANDARD SIZE MAP lines are inscribed directly on the map pages. Therefore lines written within buildings frequently must be transferred as correction slips are attached. This involves the double operation of removal and subsequent replacement, embodying some risk of transposition of figures.

Uniform placement of lines and survey numbers within streets with arrows pointing to the risk often precludes these operations and serves a common purpose of saving the time of mappers, underwriters and map surveyors.

Erasure from map pages of expired lines lessens confusion of obsolete and live data.

The accompanying diagram illustrates an accepted method of uniform mapping. Subject to individual Company requirements its adoption is suggested in the interest of cooperative and mutual benefit to user and supplier.

THE SANBORN MAP

spections of cities initiated by the board's Fire Department Committee in 1890. At the 1906 annual NBFU meeting, the two committees were therefore merged as the Committee on Fire Protection. During its two-year existence the Committee of Twenty issued inspection reports for 46 cities and reinspection reports for 11 others. City inspections and publication of reports, some 30 to 50 annually, have been continued by the Committee on Fire Protection and its successors. Maps have been an essential feature of the inspection reports.

The objectives of the inspections and reports were to bring "to the attention of the public and [NBFU] members the deficiencies in water supply and improper distribution, [and] the character and condition of fire department apparatus and fire alarm systems," and to secure "much needed reforms therein."¹⁶ If these objectives were achieved the committee believed "improved conditions will be obtained, and serious conflagrations avoided thereby placing our business on a more stable basis than, at present, exists." Unquestionably, the fire inspections and reports of NBFU and other underwriters groups contributed significantly to the lowering of fire hazards and risks in American cities over the past six decades. Although the maps in the inspection reports were in no sense competitive with Sanborn maps, dependence upon the latter by the fire insurance industry was certainly lessened because of the decreased conflagration risk through the years.

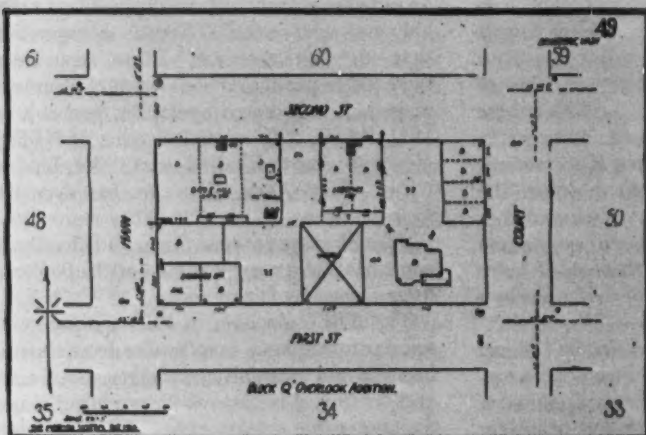
In the first decade and a half of the 20th century the Sanborn Company further strengthened its position as the dominant producer of insurance maps. The Hexamer Company, publishers of insurance maps and atlases of the Philadelphia area, and last of the local producers, was absorbed by Sanborn in 1916. Unhampered by competitors, the Sanborn Company continued to extend its insurance surveys to additional cities and towns. Business was good during these years, and new Sanborn catalogs were issued every other year between 1908 and 1928. The 7,500 cities and towns listed in the 1912 catalog had expanded to 11,000 when the 1924 edition was published.

Sanborn's monopoly in insurance map pub-

lishing was not without its problems. The company's clients had homogeneous interests and were limited in number. Moreover, most Sanborn customers were members of one or another underwriting association, at meetings of which they discussed common problems and experiences. The specialized cartographic services provided by the Sanborn Company were relatively expensive. It was inevitable therefore that insurance company executives, in their efforts to cut operating costs, would focus attention on Sanborn maps.

Underwriters in the western part of the United States were among the first to question publicly Sanborn's services and costs. President John W. Gunn, in his 1909 annual report to the Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, noted that the mapping of cities and towns had become of unusual interest to insurance managers and special and local agents. "It is unnecessary to point out," he said, "that this important branch of the business is now in the hands of an Eastern monopoly known as the Sanborn Map Company, and although a branch department is maintained in this city it must be conceded that the service given is very slow, expensive and generally unsatisfactory, particularly insofar as the smaller towns are concerned." Mr. Gunn read a letter from Walter I. Fisher of Minneapolis who had, over a period of seven or eight years, published insurance maps for 640 towns in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Mr. Fisher boasted that if the insurance companies "ever get to their senses and permit us to make a map of the larger cities we can beat the Sanborn Map Co. two to one in the question of expense and in corrections and also accuracy."¹⁷

The problem was also discussed at the 48th annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters held in New York City on May 28, 1914. Col. Alfred Wray, representing the Aetna Company, introduced the question by noting that "Many of us upon occasion have complained of the enormous outlay for maps and the methods in vogue by the map companies tend to actually maintain that expense, if not to increase it."¹⁸ Colonel Wray's proposed solution involved a map system which he confessed was a new one to

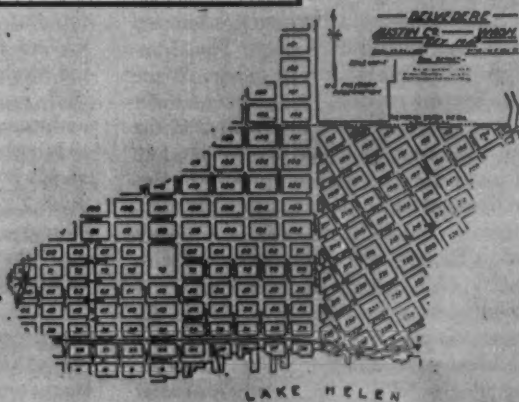


Map Card-Exhibit "A"

A map of a typical city block--No. 49--showing the risks located therein by customary symbols and colors. Also overlap and assigned numbers of adjoining blocks. These cards fit any Standard legal-sized filing cabinet.

Key Map-Exhibit "B"

A section of a typical Key Map showing streets and blocks on reduced scale, each block with its assigned number. The block called Exhibit "A" will be found as No. 49. No colors will appear on this map, its object being merely to locate and give the card number of the block desired. Each block number refers to an individual Map Card, the unit division in the Morrison System.



One of Morrison's card maps published about 1915-21. Reproduced from the Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting (1916) of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

him and, he thought, to most of his audience; "it is a plan for making most comprehensive maps at the minimum of expense attendant thereon. . . . In brief, it is a map system wherein every block in every town and every city is set off on a single card and it leaves plenty of room for notes on the back of the card, for inspection reports and anything of that sort that is necessary in the proper consideration of underwriting work. They have in the first place a key card, just as the index map of Sanborn, with each block numbered. . . . These single blocks can be surveyed and mapped and distributed at a cost of less than

five cents per block, and the entire expense, including the supervision . . . it is estimated by the owner and inventor, who is an insurance man, by the way, would be less than half the present expense."

The card map system was described in more precise terms by its inventor, Henry J. Morrison, in a paper published in the *Proceedings* of the 40th annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.¹⁰ Upon special cards of durable quality, he wrote, "is printed the map of a single city block, or the map of such an area as is required by good mapping practice, showing all the buildings contained

therein by conventional survey symbols and colors. . . . Each card bears, in large figures in the upper right-hand corner, its consecutive filing number, being the assigned number of the block to which it refers. . . . The reverse side of the card, not being used for mapping purposes, is arranged to insert, if so desired, the rates applicable to the risks shown on the front of the card."²⁰ Morrison believed that the cost of the card maps "would not exceed eight cents. In other words, the cost of maps would be more than cut in half, and a modern and convenient system supplied."²¹

Pursuant to a motion introduced by Colonel Wray, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at its 1914 annual meeting, appointed a special committee to consider the propriety of the National Board's becoming interested in making and distributing maps. The Committee on Maps presented its report to the board's Executive Committee in October 1914. The latter deemed it inexpedient at the time for the board to undertake the production of maps. In reporting this action the Executive Committee noted that while the Map Committee's "recommendations were not adopted, it has resulted in an agreement with the present publishers [i.e. Sanborn Map Company] leading to material improvements in the maps and the conditions under which they are published and sold."²²

Although the NBFU rejected the proposal to publish card maps, several of the larger insurance companies, spearheaded by Aetna's Colonel Wray, sponsored and financed the Underwriters' Map Association of New York City, which published Morrison's card maps for a brief period. In a book commemorating Aetna's centennial in 1919, Henry R. Gall reported that "the Aetna is now one of the pioneers in a movement by a group of strong companies looking to the cooperative publication of a card system of mapping believed to be superior to the maps published under private management."²³ The Underwriters' Map Association was in existence from around 1915 to 1921 and apparently produced and distributed to insurance companies card maps of a number of U.S. cities. No card maps are preserved in the Library of Congress or in the New York Public Library,

an indication that their distribution was probably not widespread. There is a suggestion that the Underwriters' Map Association switched to producing conventional insurance maps before it ceased operation, probably in 1921. At the 55th annual meeting of NBFU, Nevitt S. Bartow noted that "the Underwriters' Map Association . . . has departed from its original intention. They started out furnishing maps in card form, and they have gone into making maps similar to the Sanborn Map Company."²⁴

The NBFU decision in 1915 against sponsoring an insurance map service for its members did not allay all complaints about costs and services of commercially produced maps. Sanborn made certain policy changes within the next five or six years, such as introducing a looseleaf atlas format. This permitted replacing single outdated sheets instead of periodically reprinting entire bound volumes. Notwithstanding such concessions there continued to be considerable pressure from some NBFU members for the Board to sponsor its own map publishing project. The Executive Committee therefore resolved, at its October 1920 meeting, "that a Special Committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair, be requested to consider the desirability of the National Board's assuming the function of the preparation of insurance maps in the interest of the companies as a whole, and that the Special Committee report its recommendation to the next meeting of the Executive Committee."²⁵

The Committee on Maps investigated various alternatives, including the possibility of taking over the plants and functions of the Sanborn Map Company or the Underwriters' Map Association. It also reviewed mapmaking activities of several regional underwriters associations in the United States and Canada. The committee conceded that "since the matter was originally taken up by the National Board and a measure of competition through the group of companies been brought in [i.e., Underwriters' Map Association], the present Sanborn Map Company service rendered to the companies has been improved, much more respectful consideration being given to the wishes of the companies as to the bringing out of new maps and as to the sub-divisions of

the city blocks, as well as in respect of many other points, than was the case prior to this present movement. Particular mention might be made of [Sanborn's] looseleaf system, which is a reform of great improvement and economy, since any overcrowded sheet can be replaced with a new sheet without the enormous expense of a completely new volume."²⁶

Despite such improvements in Sanborn service the Committee on Maps resolved that it "favors the assumption by the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the function of the preparation of insurance maps in the interest of the companies as a whole, and with this in view, the formation of a separate corporation is suggested . . . however, as the question is of vital interest to all members of the National Board, it is the recommendation of the Committee that the subject be presented to the Board at its forthcoming annual meeting, for general discussion and determination."²⁷

Discussion at the board meeting was extensive and spirited, with convincing arguments presented for and against the committee's resolution. Strong support for having the NBFU undertake its own mapping program came from representatives of several large insurance companies. Their position was well stated by Aetna's A. N. Williams, who agreed that the Sanborn Company "has endeavored to give splendid service. At the same time," he continued, "I do not think the fire companies should all be dependent . . . on this single source . . . for maps. Human nature is presumably the same with them as with others, and if that company continues to have the monopoly, and we abandon any thought of its being practicable for the National Board to sponsor a corporation to provide map service, it is fair to assume that the Sanborn Company will feel still more strongly entrenched in its ability to fix prices and service."²⁸

The opposition was concerned with the heavy investment required, which would be met by assessments levied on the individual company members if NBFU actively sponsored map publishing. Summarizing this position, C. G. Smith emphasized that "the cost to the companies in entering into the business of manufacturing and selling maps is a fea-

ture of high importance, and should be carefully considered. I do not hesitate to say that an expenditure of two or three million dollars is a conservative estimate to place the National Board in a position where it could furnish the service now being rendered by the Sanborn Map Company."²⁹

The company was not without its champions, among them Cecil F. Shallcross of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, New York City. "It has been my understanding, certainly my own observation," he stated, "that the Sanborn Map Company has been in its service commendably satisfactory since the appointment of a committee of insurance companies to negotiate with them some years ago, which has insisted upon its wishes being carried out with a reasonable measure of efficiency."³⁰

The impressive opposition to the Map Committee resolution suggested an alternate action, which was moved by Mr. Bartow, one of two members of the committee who did not support its resolution. Summing up his objections, he asserted, "I do not want to go into a proposal of this kind . . . which will involve [my company] in a very large expenditure, and I do not want to see my Company in a situation of putting out its share of two or three million dollars simply to start manufacturing maps. I think, however, we have certain rights in the Sanborn Map Company because as consumers we represent seventy-five percent of their business. . . . I would much rather see the National Board appoint a Standing Map Committee whose business it should be to assert the rights of the members of this association with the Sanborn Map Company, and to see that no extortionate charges are made under future management. . . . I hope, if anything is done, that a committee will be appointed, a Standing Map Committee, which shall be the intermediary between the Sanborn Map Company and the underwriters."³¹ Following some further discussion, Mr. Bartow's resolution was adopted.

The effectiveness of the Map Committee was increased in May 1922 when the Sanborn Company agreed to add to its Board of Directors a member of the committee, who would

represent the interests of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and its member companies.³² Under the direction of a succession of competent and active chairmen, the Committee on Maps carried out its functions and responsibilities with notable success. Its reports, published in the *Proceedings* of most NBFU annual meetings between 1922 and 1964, indicate that it worked effectively with the Sanborn Company in selecting maps for publication or republication and in reducing the cost of maps and correction services. The improved atmosphere between map publisher and users was noted at a meeting of the Map Committee in April 1926, "at which one of the Directors representing the National Board of Fire Underwriters on the Board of Directors of the Sanborn Map Company, reported the spirit of cordial cooperation evinced by the Sanborn Map Company and the excellent results accruing from our harmonious relations with them."³³

The construction boom in the middle and late twenties, and its favorable effect on the sale of fire insurance, no doubt also eased the tension between the Sanborn Company and its specialized clients. Because of frequent and numerous real estate modifications in many urban areas, parts of some cities were resurveyed at six-month intervals by the Sanborn Company during these prosperous years. The company had more than 700 employees on its staff and had transferred its main office and plant to a new modern building in Pelham, N.Y. Maps for approximately 11,000 towns and cities were listed in Sanborn's 1924 catalog, including 48 volumes of maps for New York City's five boroughs.

Inflationary pressures in the late twenties induced Sanborn to make further efforts to reduce costs to the companies. In 1927 bound volumes of insurance maps were discontinued in favor of looseleaf bindings, which had been introduced as an optional format some five or six years earlier. Reporting on this development in 1927 the NBFU Committee on Maps noted that looseleaf bindings relieved the the insurance companies "from buying the portion of the territory already satisfactorily covered in the old map when a new one is created . . . and dispensing with the necessity

of transferring lines a second time upon the territory thus preserved."³⁴ The report also noted that by 1927 two members of the Committee on Maps were serving on the Sanborn directorate.

The following year, in a further effort to ease the burden of rising costs and prices, Sanborn offered a second cash discount of two and one-half percent (a like discount was allowed a year or so earlier) to subscribers. By the end of the third decade of the 20th century Sanborn had also extended its paste-on correction service to sheet maps (i.e., unbound maps covering small cities and towns) and issued them with cloth backing, thus prolonging their life.

The Committee on Maps reported in 1929 that the Sanborn Company had "shown every disposition to cooperate and work in harmony with the views and recommendations of the Committee." Nonetheless, there was still within the NBFU a persistent belief that the cost of insurance maps could be appreciably reduced if the board had full control of their production. In response to continuing pressure, NBFU's Executive Committee in 1930 appointed a Special Committee "for the purpose of investigating the purchase of a controlling interest in the Sanborn Map Company."³⁵

A plan was formulated by the committee and discussions were held with the Sanborn board. Because "agreement could not be reached with two of the principal stockholders, it was impossible to carry out the plan."³⁶ As an alternate plan the officers and directors of the Sanborn Map Company voted to increase the number of their Board of Directors from nine to 15 and invited members of the Special Committee to serve as directors on the board. The committee believed that this action would serve the interests of the insurance companies.

The 1930 report of the NBFU standing Committee on Maps detailed a sampling of the problems considered by the committee. Conferences were held with the map company "with respect to all proposed new bound volumes and a considerable number of the so-called sheet maps . . . [which] have resulted in postponing preparation of new maps where the need is not apparent and in expediting

work on those most needed.”³⁷ The committee expressed the opinion that “really useful maps find ready sale, but it is obviously not good business . . . to initiate production of maps for which there is likely to be little or no demand; nor reasonable for insurance companies to ask for new maps of unimportant towns where sale might be limited to one or two copies.”³⁸

Also discussed by the committee and the Sanborn Company was the subject of map scales. “While there is substantial agreement . . . that the 50-foot scale should be used in all congested mercantile and light manufacturing areas,” the report notes, “there is some sentiment for adoption of the 100-foot scale in dwelling and outlying sections.” Because expense incurred in surveying and plotting was the same for maps at either scale, and because building details on the 100-foot maps were too reduced to allow easy handling and posting of correction slips, the committee believed that “printing a smaller number of original sheets on 100-foot scale is somewhat offset by the greater cost of preparation and of subsequent corrections.”³⁹ The Committee did, however, advocate mapping purely residential areas and large manufacturing plants at the 100-foot scale.

Another subject discussed was “the possibility of correcting sheet maps Small town maps normally have been republished on an average of seven to ten years with no corrections in the meantime. It is felt that by making corrections the life of these maps would be considerably extended If corrections are to be made to sheet maps it is almost essential that they should be mounted, without folding, in a holder similar in size to bound volumes.”⁴⁰

During the depression years in the early thirties drastically curtailed construction was reflected in the fire insurance and insurance map businesses. The NBFU’s Committee on Maps in 1932 reported its endeavor “to keep in mind the effort of the companies to maintain map costs at the lowest possible figure compatible with adequate service. It has been apparent to your Committee and the companies that with building conditions materially reduced during the depression, there has not

been such an urgent need for new maps in many sections as heretofore.”⁴¹ As an indication of the decline in map output, the committee noted that “for a number of years [Sanborn] has offered an average of sixty new bound volumes per annum, and that for the current year there will be offered only half as many as in the past.”⁴²

The depression persisted into the latter half of the thirties. “The Sanborn Map Company, during the past few years,” reported the Map Committee in 1936, “has published less than twenty volumes annually. With a catalogue of over eleven hundred volumes this schedule, if continued, would provide only one complete republication in fifty years.” However, the report admitted, “the recent state of building activity has not warranted more frequent revisions during this period.”⁴³

The following year’s report listed approval for nine new volumes covering parts of four cities, with the observation that “this program represents the smallest amount of activity in new maps in over twenty years. While there is an increase in the number of recently erected buildings,” the report continued, “the resumption of building is proceeding so slowly that we believe the situation can largely be met by correction service and few opportunities will arise for an increase in the publication of new maps.”⁴⁴

Sanborn’s unique cartographic service to the fire insurance industry was the subject of an article, “Map Monopoly,” in the February 1937 issue of *Fortune*. “Sanborn maps,” *Fortune* informed its readers, “describe the houses on every street in more than 13,000 U.S. towns and cities . . . [and] cost anywhere from \$12 to \$200 [per map] depending on the technical difficulties involved in making them up.”⁴⁵

The figure of 13,000 for urban area coverage was also used in Sanborn’s 1939 sales catalog. This publication reported that “we now issue all our new Bound Map Publications in loose-leaf binders to allow the republication of separate sheets from time to time, thus postponing the necessity of republishing an entire volume and prolonging the maps in your hands.”⁴⁶ It was also noted that “the correction service on Sheet Maps, which was begun



Title page of one of the smaller-sized atlases, introduced by the Sanborn Company in 1951 to decrease the cost of its insurance maps. Courtesy C. F. Doane, president, Sanborn Map Company.

several years ago, will be continued, as we have found it has proven popular with our customers for many reasons. . . . All Sheet Maps are now being double mounted, it having been demonstrated that unmounted maps do not satisfactorily withstand the wear and tear of prolonged life through the correction feature in our customers' offices. In addition, experience has taught us that unmounted sheets are inclined to wrinkle and the slips do not adhere as well as on mounted sheets."⁴⁷

World War II restrictions on construction and other nondefense activities placed further economic constraints upon the Sanborn Company. Loss of commercial business was partly offset by contracts with the Government, as Sanborn's cartographic facilities, and those of other commercial map publishers, were enlisted to produce the millions of maps and charts required by our military and naval forces throughout the world. Although insurance map production was drastically restricted between 1941 and 1946, Sanborn during these

years continued to supply the companies with correction service on existing maps and to issue a limited number of new maps. The NBFU's Committee on Maps likewise presented annual reports on its somewhat limited activities in the war years. The 1945 chairman of the committee was moved to "take this opportunity to express . . . appreciation of the service the Sanborn Map Company has been able to maintain in spite of the difficulties imposed by war conditions."⁴⁸

Sanborn's postwar readjustment to commercial map production was less rapid than might have been expected. The 1950 report of the Committee on Maps, for example, listed as the only new publication a supplemental volume of Chicago maps. Two volumes for Cook County, Ill., and one for Houston, Tex., were reported in press. The following year, in an effort to stimulate business by further reducing costs, Sanborn proposed, to the Committee on Maps, publication of volumes of insurance maps on reduced scales and in smaller formats. "The reduced size," the committee reported, "was designed to produce a lighter volume more readily manageable by map clerks and at the same time effect the material advantage of a saving in storage space." Although reduced in scale (one inch to 100 feet), the report attested that "the new map has all the information and detail appearing in the past. This new form is maintained by the Sanborn Company through substitution of corrected sheets rather than having employees of the Map Company visit company offices in order to affix the corrections."⁴⁹ The Committee on Maps submitted no formal report in 1953, but NBFU President John R. Cooney commented that "the Sanborn Map Company is going to get these maps down so small that we can carry them in our vest pockets."

Miniaturization, however, could not halt the decrease in the fire underwriters' dependence on Sanborn maps. The Committee on Maps took special note of the trend in its 1961 report. Reviewing its work, the committee recalled that it was organized by action of the membership at the annual meeting of May 25, 1922, "to supervise the whole subject of the supplying of insurance maps in the

United States. . . . For a number of years," the report continued, "the Committee was most active in fulfilling its responsibilities on behalf of the member companies because of the great number of new maps which were produced; it was obvious that coordination in the program was needed. In recent years, however, the situation has differed materially. Changes in underwriting procedures have resulted in some companies discontinuing, while other companies are continuing the use of maps. As a result questions have been raised by the Sanborn Company as to the extent of mapping services desired and your Committee has deemed it appropriate to review the overall situation from the standpoint of the needs of the business at the present time." The committee emphasized "that we are not making this study with a view to encouraging companies to adopt one approach over another in the use of maps, but rather to accumulate information as to the scope of mapping service that will at this time meet the needs of business."⁵⁰

The committee's review was completed within the year and, with the concurrence of the NBFU Executive Committee, the Sanborn Map Company was advised that "There is a general (not unanimous) view that residential mapping is not considered essential by the companies or the bureaus, nor is it considered essential to have town maps for those communities which are predominantly residential, but that business and industrial areas for all other towns and cities warrant map service."⁵¹

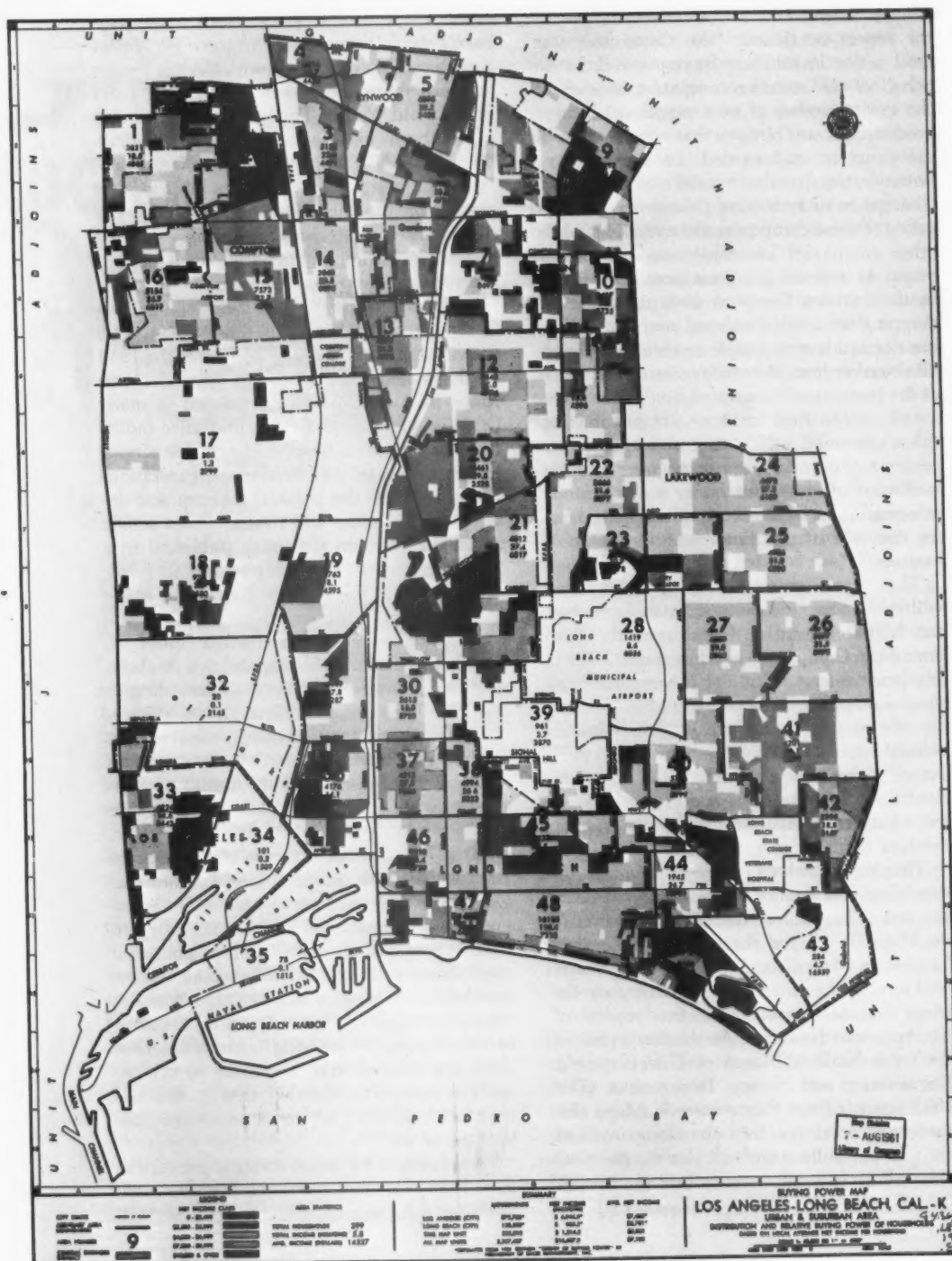
This report, which in effect sounded the death knell for American insurance maps, was the last official act of the NBFU Committee on Maps. It marked the end of 110 years of large-scale American fire insurance maps. Still serving the underwriting industry are the maps that accompany inspection reports of the American Insurance Association's (before 1965 the National Board of Underwriters') Engineering and Safety Department. The 1961 report of the Committee on Maps also confirmed what the Sanborn Company had become painfully aware of during the previous 10 or 15 years, namely that the fire insurance companies no longer required the de-

tailed maps and services which were Sanborn's special interest and concern for almost a century. For various reasons, the market for Sanborn maps did not recover in the years after World War II. The last complete catalog of Sanborn maps was published in 1950. "Since 1961," Sanborn's President reports, "there have been no new entries [of insurance maps] for distribution. This Company has limited itself to revision service for existing atlases and graphics prepared on a custom basis for noninsurance clientele."⁵²

Following World War II, the Sanborn Map Company began to diversify its cartographic activities and services. The preface to the 1950 catalog noted that "in recent years Sanborn Maps have been usefully employed in many fields in addition to the fire insurance industry. They render a broad and valuable service to governmental and business organizations concerned with the physical makeup and development of cities and towns."⁵³ An article about the Sanborn Company published in a library journal in 1957 emphasized that "diversification is the keynote today and many other uses are being found for its maps and other services."⁵⁴ In a further move to broaden its cartographic capabilities, Sanborn acquired American Air Surveys, according to the *New York Times* of November 8, 1963.

Geographers, land planners, and market analysts are among the noninsurance specialists who have discovered the utility of Sanborn's detailed maps and plans. In an article published in 1949, Robert L. Wrigley, Jr., pointed out that "in the case of urban areas the most valuable source of land use information, other than field survey, is the fire insurance map made and published by the Sanborn Map Company No other published map shows such detailed urban land use information."⁵⁵ Wrigley believed that "the fire insurance map can be used as a basic source of information in studying commercial land use," but warned that "its utility in this respect is limited by the fact that it does not specifically identify all commercial activities by type of use."⁵⁶

"A technique for constructing a population and urban land use map," using Sanborn maps as source data, was described in 1952 by Wil-



liam Applebaum, geographer and market research analyst. "The land use of the urban areas in the United States," he observed, "is fairly completely mapped, thanks to the service of the Sanborn Map Company, which has constructed maps and atlases for practically every city, town, and village, and many unincorporated communities in the United States."⁵⁷ And in 1961, the year Sanborn discontinued its large-scale insurance maps, a paper entitled "The Sanborn Map: A Tool for the Geographer" was published.⁵⁸ "With its detail concerning streets, lot lines, individual buildings, construction materials, utilization and height of buildings," the Sanborn map, author Robert R. Lamb stated, "offers the greatest detail of any comparable urban map."

Interest by market analysts in its maps encouraged the Sanborn Map Company to publish, between 1959 and 1961, a series of Buying Power Maps. Some 60 of the country's major urban centers were covered in the series. Purchasing power of residents, classified in five income categories, is indicated by selected colors on the Buying Power Maps.

Why, it is pertinent to ask, are Sanborn-type insurance maps no longer essential to the underwriting industry? Needless to say, a number of internal and external conditions and factors contributed to the phasing out of this highly specialized branch of mapmaking. The history of insurance cartography demonstrates that its demise did not occur suddenly and dramatically but was characterized instead by a slow and persistent decline over a long period of time. Sanborn's virtual dominance of the insurance mapping field after about 1900 gave the company vulnerability as well as strength. Its insurance company clients, sharing common interests, needs, and problems, and joined together in one or more underwriter associations, had powerful bargaining power. The effectiveness of this power was demonstrated by the concessions gained from the Sanborn Company by the National Board of Fire Underwriters' Committee on Maps.

ADDRESS		CITY		STATE	
INSURED					
PRODUCER		CLASS		COVERAGE	
POLICY NUMBER	AMOUNT	TERM	EXPIRATION	REMARKS	
				D E P	
				E C R	
				INSURANCE	
				E O P	
				F I P	
				I R M	
N 322-4 7-85 25M STRIPS					

The "line card" system for recording property risks, introduced in the twenties, competed with Sanborn maps in the fire insurance field. Courtesy G. R. Faulds, executive vice president, American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago.

Because of the homogeneous nature of the clientele, new techniques, methods, and procedures developed in or introduced into one company were soon adopted by other members of the underwriting fraternity. We have seen, for example, how Morrison's card maps published by the Underwriters' Map Association from about 1915 to 1922 replaced Sanborn maps in the offices of several large insurance companies.

Sanborn's market probably suffered more permanent damage, however, from the "line card" system for recording risks which was adopted by some companies as early as the midtwenties. The policyholder's name and address, policy number and amount, term and expiration date were recorded on cards varying in size from 4 x 6 inches to 8½ x 11 inches, rather than on Sanborn maps. The "line card" system was especially popular with small companies that did not have a heavy liability concentration in any one city or locality. According to one veteran underwriter, "the stock companies started to change over from maps to line carding recording systems because of one basic

Buying Power Map of Los Angeles, one of a series of maps of U.S. cities published between 1959 and 1961 by the Sanborn Company as part of its diversification program.

fact *Expense*. The Sanborn Maps were very large folios (when you opened one up it would almost cover a desk); they were kept in large racks, therefore, took up a lot of floor space. They had the cost of the maps to start out with and they were not cheap The updating service had to be purchased from Sanborn who periodically came into the office and pasted all construction changes on the maps."⁵⁹

Some underwriters today use a modification of the "line card" system to record liability data, using 5- x 7-inch cards arranged by city. "Within each city there is one card for each number on a street where [the company] has a policyholder. Other information about the policyholder is about the same as on the [earlier] card system. These cards are updated and kept current by the underwriter of a given area who has the responsibility for that area No drawn maps are included."⁶⁰ Although there are suggestions that certain companies may be employing computer storage for their liability and risk records, no specific evidence of such practice has been revealed. It is inevitable, however, that such records will be computerized.

Mergers of companies have also played a part in limiting the market for insurance maps. One example has been cited involving a merger of eight companies, each of which had formerly been a Sanborn customer. Following consolidation, one set of maps, maintained by the parent company, sufficed. Increased financial strength resulting from mergers has also enabled companies to maintain their own engineering departments to inspect and service questionable risks, or to engage firms, such as the Sanborn Map Company, to make inspections and prepare maps and diagrams on a custom basis.

The inspection reports with accompanying maps—issued by the Engineering and Safety Department of the American Insurance Association and committees of AIA's predecessor, the National Board of Fire Underwriters—indirectly limited dependence on Sanborn maps. They unquestionably influenced cities to improve their fire protection services and tighten building codes. The result, over the past 75 years or so, has been to reduce greatly

the risk of major conflagrations in urban areas. The detailed information on individual buildings provided by Sanborn maps therefore was no longer essential. When the increasing cost of the maps and of maintenance service to update them was weighed against the reduced risk potential, many companies decided that continued use of Sanborn maps was uneconomical.

One company's reasons for discontinuing the map service were summarized as follows: "As the nation grew in all areas, keeping the maps up to date became cumbersome, time-consuming, and expensive. At the same time, increased financial strength of the Company and progressive reduction in the number of instances in which we needed such detailed locality information led us to discontinue the service prior to 1950. No comparable source of data has replaced use of maps at INA. There is no need to maintain the wealth of detail about the small risks to forestall the possibility of catastrophe from fire. Inspection services maintained by fire insurance rating organizations and our own inspection services have proved adequate in the light of modern building construction, better building fire codes, and improved fire protection methods."⁶¹

Thus concludes the fascinating story of the origins, development, and demise of fire insurance maps. It is a distinctive and specialized chapter in the history of American cartography, as well as a noteworthy contribution to the chronology of the fire insurance and underwriting industry in the United States.

Although insurance companies no longer find essential the detailed maps and atlases issued by Sanborn and other map companies over a period of more than a century, their value as historical records is significant. Their potential as source material for studying the history of American cities was pointed out more than 70 years ago by Charles H. and Andrew M. Davis in a paper presented at a meeting of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts: "Maps issued to the insurance companies covering the different cities of the Commonwealth [of Massachusetts] when taken in connection with the correction slips, furnish a complete history of the growth and

progress of these places."⁸² The maps, the report continued, "are of special interest to insurance people, but . . . are also of value to those who care to preserve a record of the changes of the place." The authors regretfully observed that "so far as [we] know, not a single public library, not a single historical or antiquarian society, has undertaken to make a complete collection of the maps of this character."

Happily, a comprehensive and fairly complete collection of American insurance maps, dating from 1852 to the present, is preserved in the Library of Congress. The Census Bu-

reau transfer increases to more than 700,000 the number of atlas plates and separate sheets of Sanborn and other insurance maps in the custody of the Geography and Map Division. Because of their relatively high cost and problems posed in storing and preserving the large volumes and separate sheets, few other libraries have significant collections of insurance maps. We may hope, therefore, that insurance companies will offer to libraries and historical societies their obsolete maps and atlases and thus help to build invaluable collections of these records of America's urban development during the past 100 years.

NOTES

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⁴ "Sanborn Map Company," in Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, *Bulletin*, no. 27, February 1957, p. 5.

⁵ Henry R. Gall, *One Hundred Years of Fire Insurance, Being a History of the Aetna Insurance Company . . . 1819-1919* (Hartford, 1919), p. 98.

⁶ Sanborn Map Company, *Description and Utilization of the Sanborn Map* (New York, 1953), p. 3.

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⁸ Dan Beard, *Hardly a Man Is Now Alive, the Autobiography of Dan Beard* (New York, 1939), p. 225.

⁹ Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, 35th Annual Meeting, 1911, *Proceedings*, p. 61.

¹⁰ Charles H. and Andrew M. Davis, "Insurance Maps," in Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *Transactions*, 3: 69 (1895-97).

¹¹ R. P. Getty, op. cit., p. 19.

¹² Sanborn Map Company, *Surveyors' Manual for the Exclusive Use and Guidance of Employees* (New York, 1905), p. 4.

¹³ Lawrence J. Ackerman and Ralph W. Bugli, *Risks We Face, an Introduction to Property Insurance* (New York, 1956), p. 68.

¹⁴ National Board of Fire Underwriters, 38th Annual Meeting, 1904, *Proceedings*, p. 22.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid., 41st Annual Meeting, 1907, *Proceedings*, p. 58.

¹⁷ Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, 33rd Annual Meeting, 1909, *Proceedings*, p. 18.

¹⁸ National Board of Fire Underwriters, 48th Annual Meeting, 1914, *Proceedings*, p. 102.

¹⁹ Henry J. Morrison, "A Modern Map System," in Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, 40th Annual Meeting, 1916, *Proceedings*, p. 124-132.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 125-126.

²¹ Ibid., p. 129.

²² National Board of Fire Underwriters, 49th Annual Meeting, 1915, *Proceedings*, p. 42.

²³ Henry R. Gall, op. cit., p. 98-99.

²⁴ National Board of Fire Underwriters, 55th Annual Meeting, 1921, *Proceedings*, p. 123.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 112.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 113.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 114-115.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 118.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 132.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 125.

³¹ Ibid., p. 122-123.

³² Ibid., 56th Annual Meeting, 1922, "Report of the Special Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 154.

³³ Ibid., 60th Annual Meeting, 1926, "Report of the Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 136.

³⁴ Ibid., 61st Annual Meeting, 1927, *Proceedings*, p. 133.

³⁵ Ibid., 64th Annual Meeting, 1930, "Report of

the Special Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 155.

⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 156.

⁸¹ Ibid., "Report of the [Standing] Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 135.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 135-136.

⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 136.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 66th Annual Meeting, 1932, "Report of the Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 153-154.

⁸⁶ Ibid., p. 154.

⁸⁷ Ibid., 70th Annual Meeting, 1936, "Report of the Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 66.

⁸⁸ Ibid., 71st Annual Meeting, 1937, "Report of the Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 68.

⁸⁹ "Map Monopoly," *Fortune Magazine*, 15: 22, 42 (February 1937).

⁹⁰ Sanborn Map Company, *Catalogue of Insurance Maps Published by the Sanborn Map Company* (Pelham, N.Y., 1939).

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² National Board of Fire Underwriters, 79th Annual Meeting, 1945, "Report of the Committee on Maps," in *Proceedings*, p. 141.

⁹³ Ibid., 86th Annual Meeting, 1952, p. 147.

⁹⁴ Ibid., 95th Annual Meeting, 1961, p. 132.

⁹⁵ Ibid., 96th Annual Meeting, 1962, p. 139.

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⁹⁷ Sanborn Map Company, *Catalogue of Insurance Maps* (Pelham, N.Y., 1950).

⁹⁸ "Sanborn Map Company," in Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division, *Bulletin*, no. 27, February 1957, p. 5.

⁹⁹ Robert L. Wrigley, Jr., "The Sanborn Map as a Source of Land Use Information for City Planning," *Land Economics*, 25: 216 (May 1949).

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 217.

¹⁰¹ William Applebaum, "A Technique for Constructing a Population and Urban Land Use Map," *Economic Geography*, 28: 240 (July 1952).

¹⁰² Robert B. Lamb, "The Sanborn Map: A Tool for the Geographer," *The California Geographer*, 2: 19-22 (1961).

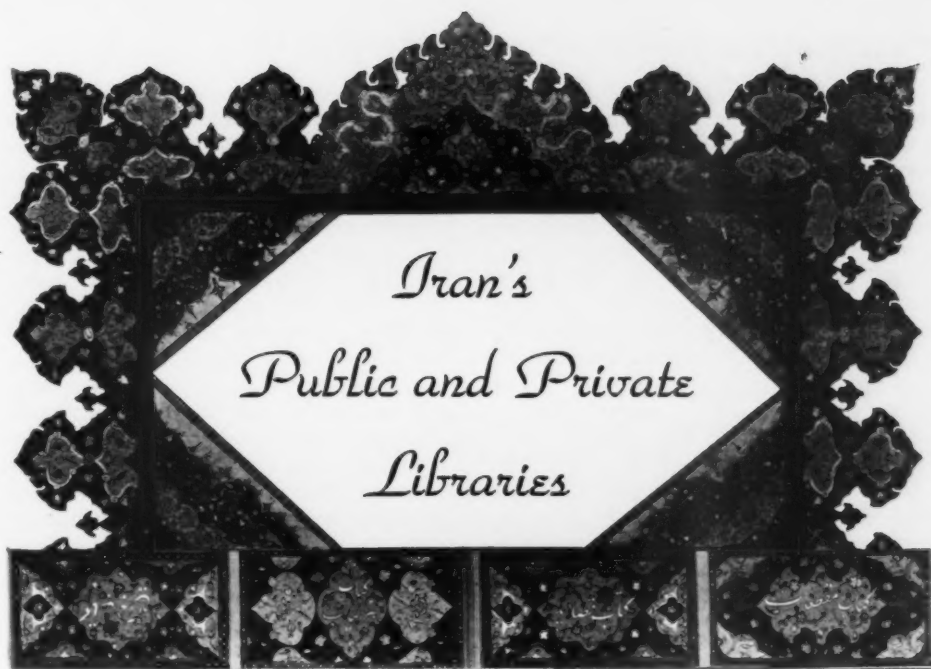
¹⁰³ Letter dated November 7, 1967, from G. R. Faulds, executive vice president, American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, Chicago.

¹⁰⁴ Letter dated November 22, 1967, from Marion G. Lechner, librarian, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

¹⁰⁵ Letter dated November 10, 1967, from Mrs. Adelaide S. Herman, librarian, Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.

¹⁰⁶ In Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *Transactions*, 3: 67-71 (1895-97).

Floral design from a hand-colored book cover typical of those used in Persia from the early 17th to the 19th century. This type of embellishment had become popular under Arab rule when the use of human or animal figures in drawings was considered a sacrilege.



*Iran's
Public and Private
Libraries*

by Ibrahim V. Pourhadi

During the last five years Iran has witnessed a widespread revival of interest in the development of the public library—that magic repository which some believe to contain literary balm for every social ill. In 1965 the Ministry of Education launched an ambitious program, not only to establish small libraries throughout the country, but to encourage people to read books. To call attention to the importance of libraries, library officials used a Persian quatrain which seemed to have tremendous effect on the people's attitude toward reading. The quatrain reads:

Har kas keh dar in jehan bod az ruze Nokhost,
Asayeshe Khish jost va in bud dorust.
'Aql danad Keh asayesh ra,
Dar Konje Ketab-Khanah mibayad jost.

Mankind has sought peace of mind since creation;
So shall be the longing of each coming generation.
The wise man seeking out this prize is he
Who finds it in a corner of the library.¹

Increased production of reading materials in the last three or four years indicates that the people have not turned a deaf ear to the poet's slogan. Both the urban and the rural populations have shown an intense desire to spend some time in a library, as if that were a sanctum, a retreat where they could be strengthened against life's challenges. The illiterate, once he became literate, innocently overlooked his newly acquired talent; and his long-felt desire was overshadowed by the notion that henceforth he would be able to obtain peace of mind simply by visiting a library. As to how much reading he did while in the library, this cannot be determined; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that he came away from the library with a feeling of tranquility and personal refinement. This awareness was shared by his friends who, noticing serenity in his counte-

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nance, would comment: "You must have been in the library."

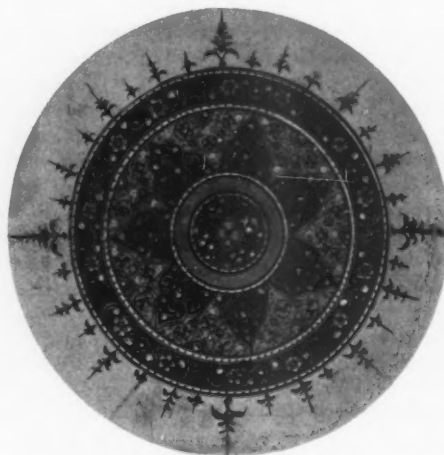
Reverence for knowledge is not a novelty for the people inhabiting the Iranian plateau, although in some periods of their long history scholars were forced by political pressure to write only what was pleasing to the monarch, and books and libraries represented only half-truths or, at least, were limited in scope. A historical survey of Iran's private and public libraries and their influence on the people reveals the great respect they show for learning, which they consider to be the gift of God.

The Achaemenid Era

The Achaemenid dynasties, which ruled from 546 to 323 B.C. over an area extending from the Indus River to southern Russia and including part of Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, and the countries of the modern Middle East,² had centers to keep them informed on the activities of their vast empire. These centers, particularly that at Susa, contained cuneiform tablets in Old Persian, the language of a minority ruling class. Because of the rapid expansion of the empire, it was not immediately possible to translate the Old Persian into the many languages spoken within its borders. Aramaic, a lingua franca at the time, was adopted for official correspondence. The libraries at Susa, Persepolis, Ekbatana, and other provincial administrative centers contained documents in Aramaic as well as Old Persian written in the Aramaic alphabet.³ The inscriptions on the clay tablets, as well as official and religious treatises on either clay tablets or parchment, were made by state-employed Elamite scribes, who exerted immense influence on the affairs of the empire.⁴ Public and private libraries under the Seleucids, who ruled from 320 to 261 B.C., and under the Parthians, from 250 B.C. to A.D. 226, contained large indexed parchment rolls and clay tablets all easily accessible to scholars. Unfortunately, in centuries of political upheaval most of these libraries were destroyed and looted, so that only fragments of their holdings exist now in widely scattered museums.

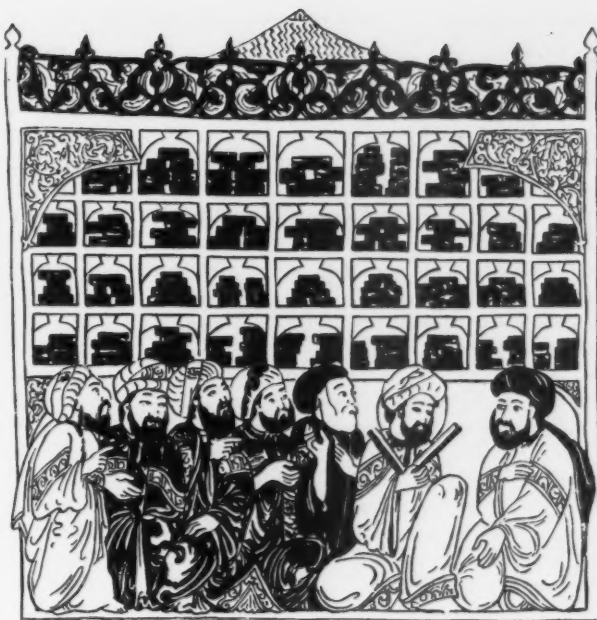
The Sassanian Era

The Sassanian dynasties, in power from A.D. 226 to 651, showed increased interest in the traditional Persian religion, literature, and arts, and under their patronage a revival of public and private libraries reached its zenith. Ardashir, the first ruler of the dynasty, established research institutes and libraries at Ctesiphon, Nishapur, Salonika, and other cities, all of which played a great role in disseminating knowledge far beyond his realm. The collections of these libraries were enriched by the addition of medical, geographical, geometrical, and other scientific works purchased from Babylonia, India, and Greece. Jundi-Shapur, a city founded in southwestern Iran by Shapur I in the third century and noted for the intellectuals among its inhabitants, was the seat of another outstanding library. The literary and scientific works produced at this library set a pattern of intellectual and academic freedom which continued for over 400 years. Among the rich and varied collections of the Jundi-Shapur library were the Zend-Avesta and a considerable number of works pertaining to the doctrine of the Holy Immortal of Zoroastrianism. Most of the scientific and art works of Jundi-Shapur



Central design from the book cover shown on the preceding page.

*A pen-and-ink drawing of a 13th-century Persian miniature showing the library at Hulwan. From Hans H. Bockwitz' *Zur Kulturgeschichte des Papiers* (Leipzig, 19—), in the general collections of the Library of Congress. Other illustrations in this article are from the Library's Near East collection.*



and other Sassanian libraries were dispersed and became part of the collections of libraries, institutions of higher learning, and museums in many parts of the world. A selected list of such institutions containing Persian manuscripts, art objects, and literary and historical documents appears at the end of this article.

The Islamic Period, 747–1500

After the Arabs conquered the Zoroastrian Persians, fanatical rulers from time to time manifested their dislike of literary and scientific works produced in languages of the minorities. Even at such times, however, Persian princes, who had a long tradition of reverence for books and libraries, continued to respect and care for the written word. Their private collections became the nuclei of later libraries throughout the country. Books were hand-copied and scholarly pursuits in various fields of knowledge were carried on with great zeal. Libraries made catalogs of their collections, most of which exceeded 10,000 volumes.⁵

The libraries in Iran at this period were very well organized. For every branch of knowledge there was a separate section. Some li-

braries even supplied food, lodging, and other facilities for the convenience of scholars who had come from a distant land to do research. Books in whatever quantity was needed were loaned to scholars provided they took good care of them, did not write marginal notes, and returned them to the library with a statement of gratitude for the privilege of using them. Although there were three types of libraries—public, private, and semi-public—the distinctions between them were not very clear-cut. All who had the desire and the ability to use libraries were permitted to use any of them.

Among the libraries in Iran, that at Jundi-Shapur was pre-eminent. Its rich collections of Hebrew, Greco-Hellenistic, Syriac, and Zoroastrian philosophical, religious, and scientific works were translated and transmitted to the entire Muslim world. By the middle of the 13th century they had also been translated into Latin and other European languages.

Private libraries were many and their resources were generously extended to scholars. The collections of some of them were enormous indeed. When the ruler Nuh ibn Mansur

invited Ibn Abbad to become his chancellor, the ruler was told that it would take 400 camels to transport Abbad's private library to the capital.⁶ The catalog of some private libraries "filled ten volumes."⁷

Literary and historical documents in the public libraries of Isfahan, Shiraz, Marv, Ghazna, and Nishapur survived and most of them eventually became part of private collections in Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan. Some libraries containing metaphysical treatises were burned by misguided and overzealous Muslim clergy when Al-Ghazali, the founder of Sufism, rejected the possibility of attaining truth through philosophy and objected to the doctrine of personal immortality. The precious collections of other libraries throughout Iran from Samarkand to Baghdad were burned for fuel by the Mongol and Tatar hordes in the mid-13th century. Fortunately, most of the medical, astronomical, geographical, theological, and scientific works in these libraries had been translated into Latin and other European languages by Jewish, Greek, and Syrian scholars just before the great catastrophe.

The Modern Period, Since 1502

The oldest existing library in Iran is the library of the Holy Shrine of Emam Reza, otherwise known as Kitabkhanah-i Astanah-i Qodse Rezavi, located in Mash-had.⁸ Its history dates back nearly 700 years, during which it suffered fires and other catastrophes at the hands of the hordes of invaders from Central Asia. The collections of this library are mainly manuscript. The historical documents and treatises among them are considered most authentic and the calligraphic work the finest, for before they were presented to the library they were the personal property of Oriental kings and potentates. The 11th-century treatises on theology, jurisprudence, and other subjects, together with 15th- to 17th-century works in many fields, presented by the Safavid monarchs, constitute one of the most important rare manuscript collections in Iran. Between 1926 and 1966 an annotated six-volume title index (*Fihrast-i Kitabkhanah-i*

Astanah-i Quds-i Razavi) was published, listing nearly 4,000 manuscripts and over 25,000 published works on philosophy, religion, history, geography, law, Islamic jurisprudence, rhetoric, and astronomy.

During the last five years the library of the Holy Shrine of Emam Reza has received increased support from the local and central authorities, and facilities have been established to make its resources accessible to the public. However, its traditional reference service—calling for interpretation of books for the reader—limits the number of readers that can be accommodated.

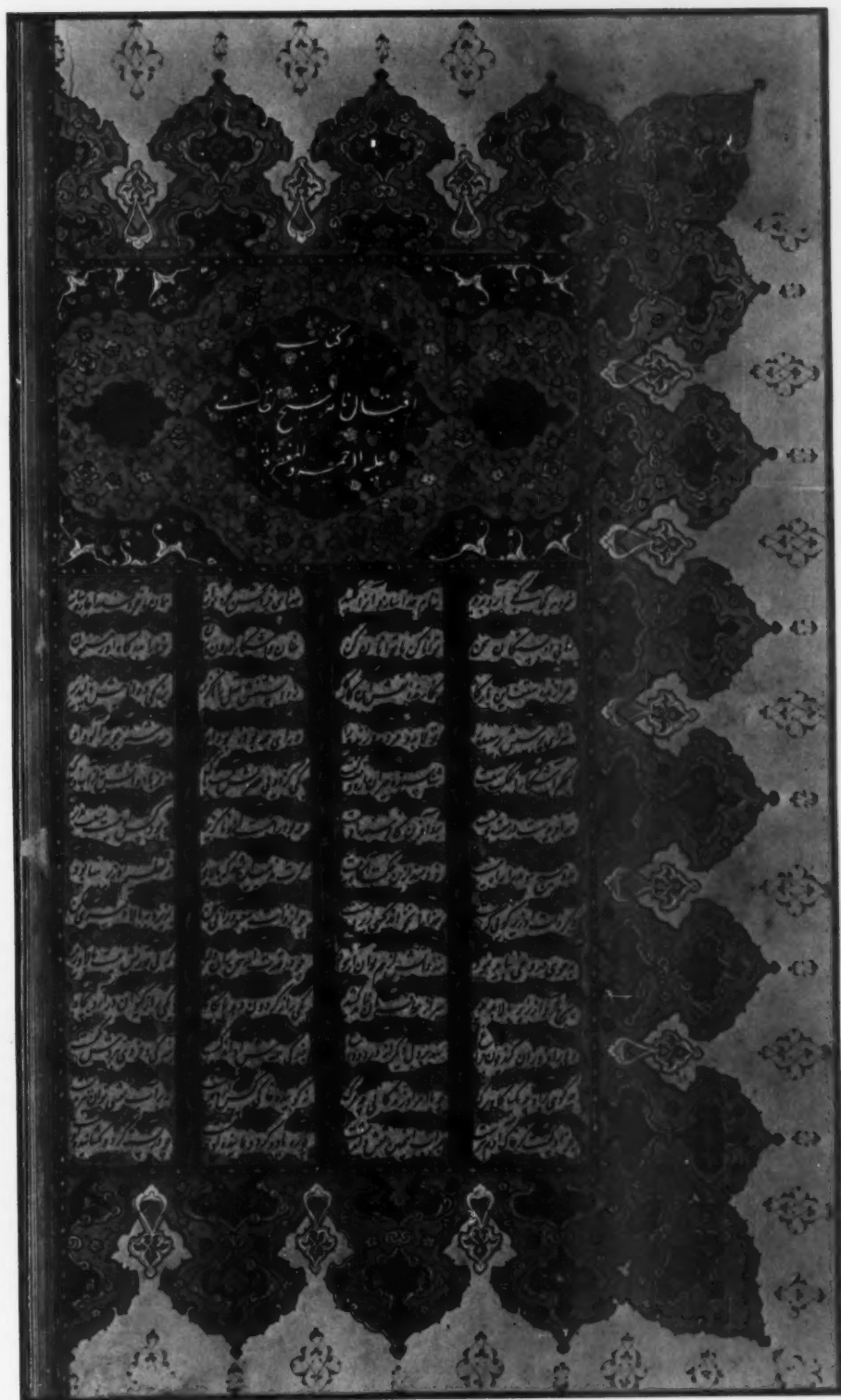
The National Library in Tehran, the largest in the country, was not opened officially until 1937, although it has large collections relating to the 16th and 17th centuries that were obtained from private and public libraries dating back to the early 16th and 17th centuries. Among them are over 5,000 manuscripts covering biography, astronomy, astrology, medicine, lexicography, poetry, rhetoric, and Persian history.

This library is administered by the Ministry of Education. Since 1937 both the quality and quantity of the National Library's collections have been increased by the purchase of a number of prominent private libraries.⁹ The overall collections were further enhanced by the important Russian-language publications acquired from the Russian-Persian Discount Bank Library when it was dissolved in 1921 and its assets were given to the Iranian Government.

Under the provisions of law the library receives copies of everything published throughout Iran and compiles the *National Bibliography*. At present the library has 715,000 volumes, of which a large number are manuscripts and rare publications. Although it follows the decimal system of classification, oversize books are often shelved separately from others of their class. Scholars have direct access to the shelves.

The Majlis Library in Tehran was created for the deputies and members of the National Consultative Assembly nearly 50 years ago. Its new building on the Assembly's premises is equipped with modern library facilities, with seating for 100 readers. This library was

Frontispiece of an early 19th-century anthology of Persian poetry. The first couplet, by the 12th-century poet Nizami, reads, "Knowledge sees hidden treasure, but the key to unlock the treasure house rests in the name of God."





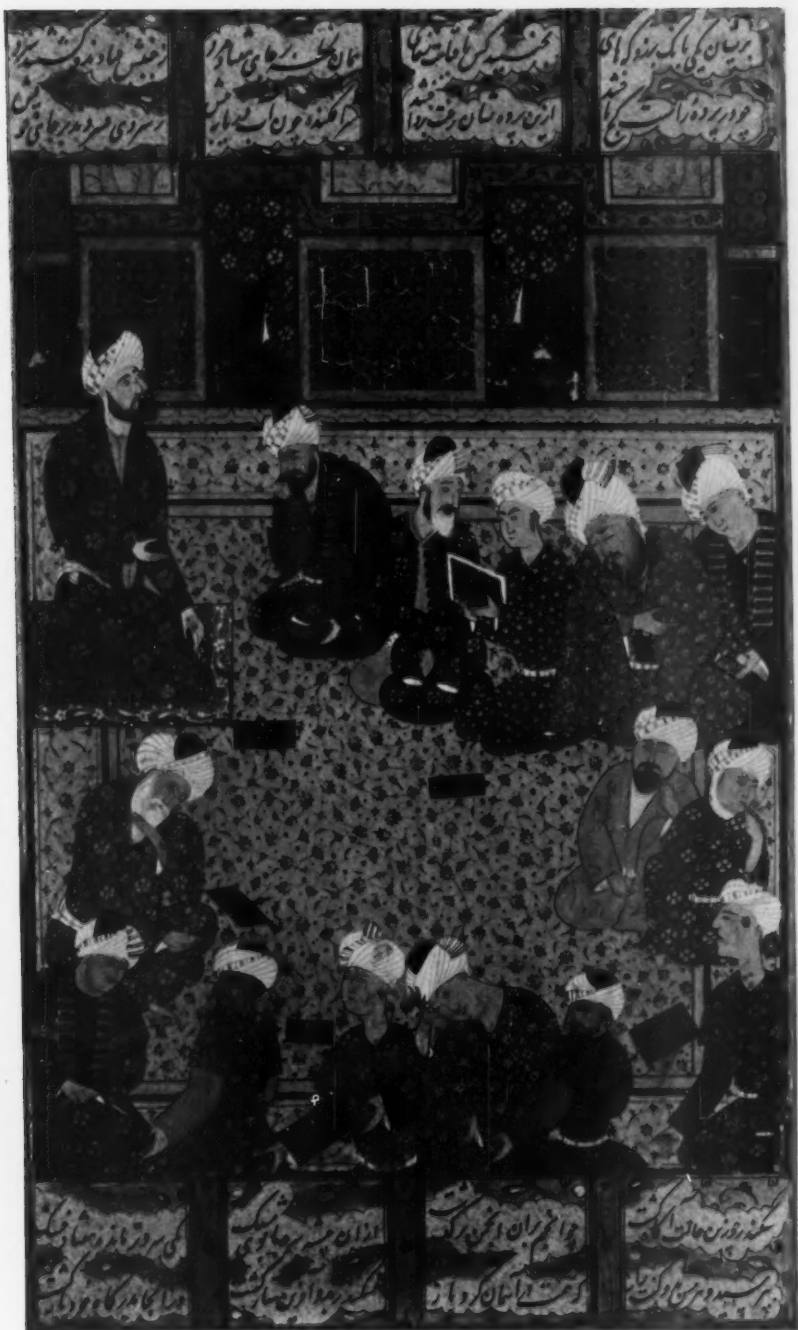
fortunate in receiving private collections from the deputies and from noted scholars throughout Iran. The collection received from Mr. Tabataba'i, former speaker in Iran's Lower House, contains rare documents related to Iran's constitutional movements and to the personalities responsible for their success. Another acquisition of special value is Dehkoda's two-million-word Persian encyclopedia, a monumental work being published through a special fund appropriated by the Assembly. The collections in the library represent the major Oriental and European languages, and of the 78,900 volumes nearly 2,000 are manuscripts in Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. In general the reference service of this library is limited to showing the inquirer how to help himself obtain the desired information.

Forty-five years ago Haji Husain Aqa Malek, a wealthy landlord, opened a public library in the heart of Tehran's bazaar. Influential as well as rich, Mr. Malek was able to purchase valuable private collections and rare books. Although the collections of the Malek Library do not exceed 50,000 volumes, among them are various documents and manuscripts not found in any other library of the country. The resources of this library are used by rather conservative readers who are thoroughly at home with manuscripts and appreciate open access to the shelves. They also believe that theft darkens one's perception and creates restlessness in the mind; therefore, there have been very few losses since the library was founded.

There are a number of other large public

Cover, above, of a small manuscript volume of Persian poems in the Nastaliq style, including works of Firdousi, Saadi, Nizami, and Hafiz. Typical of the sentiments expressed is this verse: "Regardless of how much learning you have, so long as you do not put it into action, you are ignorant." From the same book is a picture of a prince about to embark on a journey accompanied by a Pir, a man of wisdom, learned in Holy Writ.

Opposite, part of an illustrated page from an early 19th-century collection of poetry showing a typical school scene in Persia. The figure in the upper left is a prominent teacher conducting a discussion on the merits of learning. Below him another teacher presides over a class on the quality of Oriental and Occidental art.



and private libraries in Tehran and many more in the other principal cities of Iran that should actually be called repositories or storage houses rather than libraries. Some of them contain from 50,000 to 80,000 manuscripts and many rare books and valuable documents, which can only be brought to light by the introduction of modern library science and librarianship throughout the country. In 1960, under the auspices of UNESCO, the United States Government, and the Ford Foundation, short-term summer courses in library science were conducted. Since then these courses have been offered as electives in the National Teachers College and in the Institute of Social Sciences of the Faculty of Letters of Tehran University.

Today the locally trained librarian, witnessing the fate of his colleagues, has given up his training for higher pay in other fields. Those trained in foreign universities have taken administrative positions and, as a result, their specialized skills are not being fully utilized. Fortunately, however, most libraries in Iran have managed to retain a number of men and women who, because of sheer love of books and research, have stayed on in spite of low salary. Scholars and researchers as well as librarians, they help the readers and guide them to the right sources.

According to a report issued by the Ministry of Education on November 17, 1965, on the occasion of Book Week, there are 95 public and institutional libraries in Tehran, with an average of 68,000 volumes in each, and 235 public and institutional libraries in the rest of the country, with an average of 47,000 volumes.¹⁰ Private collections are excluded from this report.

It has been the usual practice for each sizable town to have a number of public libraries supported by a centralized budget. During times of political and social crisis the regular budget was likely to cease. At such times booklovers and philanthropists often extended financial assistance, but they were unable to keep the library adequately staffed. It was during these periods that the holdings of public libraries found their way into the homes of prominent persons. This was not, it should be emphasized, with any intent to commit an

unlawful or dishonest act. As a matter of fact, the books, precious manuscripts, and historical documents were put away in strong chests for safekeeping and were to be returned when the crisis had abated. If social-political disturbances delayed the return of these public properties to their original places until after the death of the men who had taken them into protective custody, they might be sold by the wives and children to the highest bidder.

One can find in Iran's private libraries a wealth of certain kinds of materials not found in the public libraries.¹¹ A good-sized private collection, usually classified by subject, may consist of about 3,000 volumes, comprising from 1,200 to 1,500 titles. Such collections exist in most Iranian cities and towns; yet their owners may be unaware of their historical and literary value. A few foreign and native scholars¹² have made a cursory examination of them and this has aroused interest among booklovers. But because of the unwillingness of their owners to be publicized, so far these collections have been neglected. In eastern Iran one notices among the private collections sources related to the Mogul emperors of Hindustan and particularly to the 17th-century reign of Aurangzeb, the greatest of them. There are also, both in manuscript and print, biographies, autobiographies, compendia of early histories of Islamic societies, and works in astronomy, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy.

To bring to light these hidden literary and scientific treasures and utilize them, the formation of a library association is a first prerequisite. Secondly, librarianship must be recognized as a profession comparable to any other social science. Foreign advisers, particularly those from the United States, have recognized the crucial need for trained librarians. In October 1965 Lester Asheim, director of the International Relations Office, American Library Association, strongly recommended the establishment of professional schools of library science in Iran. Margaret L. Hopkins, Fulbright consultant to the University Library in Tehran, recommended in 1966 the establishment of a four- and five-year program in library science.

The Pahlavi Library, recently established in

Tehran by the Shah, has undertaken to obtain from world libraries and museums all available information on ancient Persian culture, history, government, and society. Under its auspices an international congress of Iranologists met in Tehran on August 31 and September 1, 1966, to explore means of collecting copies of such material.

When library science is recognized as an important tool of the scholar and libraries are staffed with trained personnel, libraries may help to rediscover literary and scientific works that have long been forgotten. This accomplishment may contribute to a new understanding of the past and bring about the Persian's long desired peace of mind.

*Detail from the collection of poetry
illustrated on page 225.*



SELECTED LIST OF INSTITUTIONS
CONTAINING PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS
AND ART OBJECTS

Austria

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

Belgium

Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège

Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain

Bulgaria

Vasil Kolarov State Library

Canada

Royal Ontario Museum

China

Peking University Library

Shantung University Library

Finland

Åbo Akademis Bibliotek

France

Bibliothèque Mazarine

Bibliothèque Nationale

Musée du Louvre

Musée de Lyon

Germany

Antikensammlungen, Munich

Badisches Landesmuseum

Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft

Gesamtverein der Deutschen Geschichts-und

Altertumvereine

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin

Greece

Ethnike Bibliotheke

Mouseion tes Historikes kai Ethnologikes Hetairias

Hungary

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Könyvtára

Szépművészeti Múzeum

India

Indian Museum of Calcutta

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute of Bombay

Library of the University of Allahabad

Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Library

Mullau-Feroz Madrasa of Avesta and Pahlavi

Studies

National Museum of India

Vedic Research Society of Poona

Israel

Bet Ha-sefarim Ha-le'umi Veba-universitai
Ha-museum Le-'atikot

Italy

Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli
Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana di Venezia
Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli
Musco Nazionale Romano

Japan

Tōyō Bunko
Tokyo Daigaku Toshokan

Norway

Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo

Pakistan

Central Museum of Lahore
Islamia College Library
University of the Panjab Library

Poland

Biblioteka Narodowa, Warsaw
Biblioteka Uniwersytecka, Warsaw
Muzeum Narodowe, Krakow

Portugal

Arquivo do Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Museu Etnográfico do Ultramar de Lisboa

Rumania

Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Socialiste România

Spain

Archivo y Biblioteca, Toledo
Biblioteca Nacional
Biblioteca del Palacio Real
Museo Arqueológico Nacional

*Turkey*¹

Auasofya Muzesi Kutuphanesi

Bayazit Umumi Kutuphanesi

Guzel Sanatlar Akademisi
Istanbul Universitesi Kutuphanesi

USSR

Biblioteka Institutea narodov Azii Akademii nauk
SSSR
Fundamental'naia biblioteka Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo universita im. Alishera Navoi
Gosudarstvennaia ordena Lenina biblioteka SSSR
im. V. I. Lenina
Gosudarstvennaia Publichnaia biblioteka im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina
Al-Azhar University Library

United Arab Republic

Alexandria University Library
Cairo Museum of Islamic Art

United Kingdom

Bodleian Library, Oxford University
British Museum Library
Cambridge University Library
India Office Library
National Library of Scotland
National Library of Wales

United States of America

Columbia University Libraries
Harvard University Library
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library
Library of Congress
Metropolitan Museum of Art
Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago
Princeton University Library
Smithsonian Institution
University of Chicago Library

Vatican City

Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
Pontificia Academia Scientiarum
Pontificium Institutum Orientalium Studiorum

NOTES

¹ The poem is Faruzanfar's, the famous Persian scholar, translated and adapted by Ibrahim Pourhadi.

² Robert W. Rogers, *A History of Ancient Persia* (New York, 1929), p. 3-145.

³ For detailed studies of these materials see George C. Cameron's *Persepolis Treasury Tablets* (Chicago, 1948) p. 55-203, and R. Chirshman's *Iran From the Earliest Times to the Islamic Conquest* (Penguin Books, 1954), p. 163-195.

⁴ The common belief in Iran is that the power structure of the empire was in the hands of a few elite groups responsible for harmonizing the diversified elements into a union.

⁵ Yaqūt, *Mu'jam al-Udabā'* (Cairo, 1936) vol. 2, p. 315.

⁶ James W. Thompson, *The Medieval Library* (New York, 1957), p. 352, 353.

⁷ Ibid., p. 353. For a further study of medieval Persian libraries see Mehdi Nokosteen's *History of Islamic Origins of Western Education, A.D. 800-1350* (Boulder, 1964).

⁸ During its long history this library has been moved from one part of the city to another, but it is now housed in the premises of the Holy Shrine.

⁹ Private libraries of Mohtesham al-Saltaneh, Nasir Adoleh Bader, and Morat al Memalek.

¹⁰ Iraj Afshar, *Kitabkhanaha-yi Iran Intisharat-i Vizarat-i Amuzish va Parvarish* (Tehran, 1965).

¹¹ Following are a few of the private owners of collections: Ali Asghar Hikmat, Mahmud Farukh, Mehdi Biyani, and Humaun Faruk, all of Tehran; Ibrahim Dehghan and Husain Va'izzadeh, of Arak; Ali Asghar Faqihi, of Qum; Muhammad Ali Tarbiyat, of Tabriz; Ali Asghar Khujasteh, of Yezd; and Tajodin Hasan Vali, of Niyak Larijan.

¹² Among them are E. G. Browne, Iraj Afshar, M. Saba, Yar-Shater, M. T. Daneshpazuh, Mehdi Beyani, and Shojaeddin Shafa.

¹³ In Turkey most old manuscripts and publications pertaining to Iran are in private collections.

*Miniatures from the Book of Hours.
Right, a scribe; opposite page, the
Presentation of the Child Jesus.*



James S. Collins of Haverford, Pa., has presented for inclusion in the Library's Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection an unusually beautiful manuscript Book of Hours. The manuscript, which follows the usage of Bourges, is undated, but what may prove to be a cryptic date on one of the large miniatures indicates that it was produced about 1510. One is immediately struck with the beauty of the calligraphy, executed in finely drawn roman letters that closely resemble the style of two similar manuscript Books of Hours in the Rosenwald Collection; these two manuscripts have a direct relationship to Geoffroy Tory, the well-known designer of letters who printed a series of distinguished editions of the Book of Hours.

The present manuscript, which was formerly owned by Mr. Collins' mother, Mrs. Phillip S. Collins of Wyncote, Pa., is decorated with 16 large miniatures measuring approximately 5 x 3 inches and 24 smaller miniatures

of varying dimensions. The traditional subjects of the large miniatures are St. John, the Agony in the Garden, the Virgin and Child Enthroned, the Pietà, the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Annunciation to the Shepherds, the Adoration, the Presentation, the Flight into Egypt, the Crowning of the Virgin, King David, Dives in Hell, and the Trinity. All these miniatures are framed in architectural borders in gold, are of the highest quality, and represent the work of a number of talented miniaturists. The smaller miniatures, of equal excellence, are devoted principally to religious themes, including saintly figures, the Trinity, and a Christian burial.

To the group of early and Renaissance manuscripts in the Rare Book Division the Library has added, as the gift of the Reverend Father Edmund Quinn of Capuchin College in Washington, four leaves from as many different manuscripts. Possibly the earliest is a leaf, measuring 32.7 x 23 centimeters, from a Bible. The small gothic lettering and general appearance suggest that it was executed in England about 1300. The text of 60 lines in

Frederick R. Goff is Chief of the Rare Book Division.

Manuscripts to Mourning Cards

SELECTED ACQUISITIONS OF
THE RARE BOOK DIVISION

by *Frederick R. Goff*



two columns is that of Corinthians II, chapters 5-11. The leaf has been carefully rubricated in red and blue, and numerous corrections appear in the margins. At the bottom center of the verso there is a signature designation xxvij and slightly to the right appears the catchword "plagit."

A larger vellum leaf, measuring 41.6 x 27.3 centimeters, contains gothic lettering of a much larger size. There are 34 lines in two columns of the text of chapter 2 of the Third Book of Kings. The heading of the chapter, one initial A, and the rubrication are in red. This has been assigned to about 1150, but in the opinion of the writer the German calligraphy belongs to the 13th or even the 14th century. Related to this is a 15th-century leaf from a German missal written in two columns of 35 lines each in both red and black with capitals in red and blue. Unrelated to these three leaves is an example of early Syriac script from the Book of the Dead which is said to have been written about 1400.

Later specimens of manuscript leaves, collected from several French Books of Hours or

similar devotional works of the late 15th century and bound into a single volume with blind-stamped green morocco covers, were presented by Mrs. Carley Dawson of Washington.

From Father Quinn, there has also been received as a gift the only incunable acquired during the year. This is a copy of *Mariale, sive De laudibus Mariae*, printed at Strassburg by Martin Flach in 1493. It is recorded in the Third Census of *Incunabula in American Libraries* under entry A-248, where it is listed as the work of Albertus Magnus. The editors of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* overlooked this edition when they were preparing their entries for Albertus Magnus but included it later in their addenda under number 616/10. M.-Louis Polain in his *Catalogue des livres imprimés au 15^{ème} siècle des bibliothèques de Belgique* (Brussels, 1932) does not accept the attribution to Albertus Magnus and suggests instead that the author may be Richard de S. Laurent. The present copy is a tall one, unwashed, with extensive rubrications; and the few missing leaves have been supplied in photostatic copies. An interesting bibliographical feature of this book is the presence of the folio enumeration at the center of the recto of each leaf directly beneath the printed text. This is the only instance noticed of this peculiar placement of the folio numbers in the period of incunabula.

In the broad field of Americana the Rare Book Division enjoyed what might be called a Jeffersonian year through several interesting volumes with Jeffersonian associations.

During the time Jefferson was so actively engaged in forming the University of Virginia, the retired President collected publications related to education. A bound volume from his last library, labeled "Pamphlets Education," was acquired in October by the Library at the third sale of the collection of Americana formed by the late Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, N.J. The volume contains 12 pamphlets that are closely related to his endeavors in creating the University of Virginia or to his personal interests in education. The pamphlets range in date from 1816 to 1818, and several of them are presentation copies from their authors to Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson long believed that a public education system was essential to the security of the United States. He felt that only through such a system could the talented among the masses be prepared for political leadership. Despite the defeat of several proposals for public education in Virginia Jefferson continued his interest. Finally in 1814 he became a trustee of the unorganized Albemarle Academy, which under his guidance became Central College in 1818 and ultimately the University of Virginia in 1819, when the State granted it a charter. Jefferson was a member of the first Board of Visitors and rector of the university and played a leading role in university affairs until his death.

Perhaps the most interesting of the pamphlets is one of 78 pages entitled "Sundry Documents on the Subject of a System of Public Education for the State of Virginia" (Richmond, 1817). This pamphlet includes Jefferson's "Bill for the more general diffusion of Knowledge," which was largely rejected by the State Assembly. A letter from him explaining his plan for schools in Virginia, including "the Academy or College proposed to be established in our neighbor hood," that is, in Albemarle County, is also printed in the pamphlet. The final section is a "Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to the General Assembly, in December 1816," which includes a proposal concerning "the establishment of an University, to be called 'The University of Virginia.'"

Other pamphlets and articles in the volume are concerned with principles of education, university education, and orthography and phonology. He was seriously interested in orthography and advocated simplified spelling that was representative of pronunciation. In 1815 he even commented on the "favorable tho' slow progression in our orthography, altho' the dictionary makers have not ventured to admit it." In addition to reflecting Thomas Jefferson's interest and activity in education, the contents of this volume are valuable as documents in educational philosophy at a time when popular education was just developing.

The volume at one time was in the library of Jefferson's granddaughter's husband, Nich-

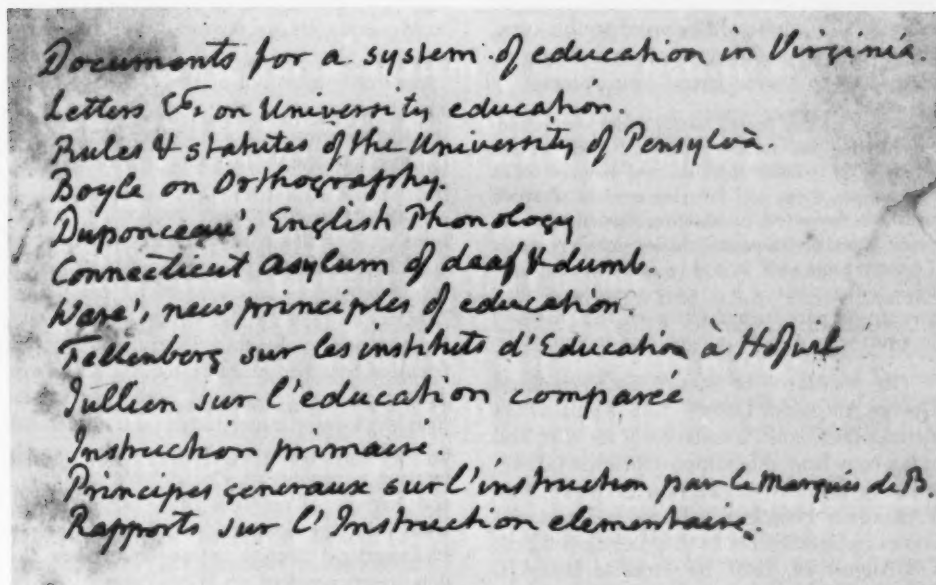


Table of contents, in Jefferson's handwriting, on the flyleaf of the volume labeled "Pamphlets Education."

olas P. Trist, and contains his bookplate. He may have bought the book at the sale of Jefferson's library held in Washington on February 27, 1829. At any rate it now reposes, after a few minor repairs, in a new slip case next to a similar volume of pamphlets on the same subject which was sold as lot 226 at that auction. In Jefferson's own manuscript catalog this volume was entered as number 227 and the one recently acquired was number 212. After a separation of 138 years these two volumes are now placed side by side in almost their original relationship to one another.

Two other works with an interesting Jeffersonian association have found their way into the Jefferson collection in the Rare Book Division. One is an edition of Cicero's *Epistolarum ad Quintum Fratrem libri tres*, printed at The Hague in 1725. This copy was purchased by Jefferson from De Bure Frères in Paris on June 4, 1820, and is listed as number 38 in the catalog prepared for the 1829 auction of his library. His cypher appears on

page 129 of the first pagination and on pages 115 and 275 of the second pagination. Ultimately this copy found its way into the library of the late Amy L. Steiner of Baltimore, who bequeathed it to the Library of Congress with the condition that it be listed as "from the library of Lewis Henry Steiner." Bound in its original white vellum with gold tooling, it now joins an impressive number of other volumes in the Jefferson collection that were sold in Washington on that same occasion.

The second association piece is a presentation copy of Carlo Botta's *History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America*, printed at Philadelphia, one volume by Lydia R. Bailey in 1820, and two volumes by J. Maxwell in 1820 and 1821. This history was first published at Paris in 1809 in Italian; President Jefferson received a copy of that edition in four volumes from the author, and it remains today in the Jefferson collection which Congress bought in 1815. In May 1816 Jefferson acquired a replacement copy from De Bure Frères in Paris for the library he was

reconstituting at Monticello. A year later, on May 5, 1817, Jefferson referred to this copy, the present whereabouts of which is unknown, in a letter to his old friend John Adams:

I am now reading Botta's history of our own revolution. bating the antient practice, which he has adopted, of putting speeches into mouths which never made them, and fancying motives of action which we never felt, he has given that history with more detail, precision and candor than any writer I have yet met with. it is to be sure compiled from those writers; but it is a good secretion of their matter, the pure from the impure, and presented in a just sense of right in opposition to usurpation.

The popularity of Botta's history induced George Alexander Otis of Philadelphia to undertake an English translation of the text, and it is a copy from this edition which the Library recently acquired at auction in New York. Presumably President Jefferson received two copies in installments as they were published. On August 26, 1820, he wrote to Louis H. Girardin: "Your favor of the 16th with the 2 vols of Botta are safely recieved [sic] and I am much pleased to learn that you still contemplate the completion of your history of Virginia." On Christmas Day that same year Jefferson acknowledged the receipt of the second volume in an informative letter addressed to the translator, George A. Otis:

I have to thank you for the 2d vol. of your translation of Botta which I recieved [sic] with your favor of the 5th on my return home after a long absence. I join mr. Adams heartily in good wishes for the success of your labors, and hope they will bring you both profit & fame. you have certainly rendered a good service to your country; & when the superiority of the work over every other on the same subject shall be more known I think it will be the common Manual of our revolutionary history.

In a postscript he added: "I have just dispatched your two volumes to Mr. Botta, to whom I am sure they will be a gratification." Before their dispatch Jefferson inscribed the first of them: "To m^r. Botta with the friendly & respectful devoirs of Th. Jefferson." Subsequently copies of the third volume reached his hands, and one of these was inscribed "For M. Botta with the respectful salutations of Th. Jefferson" and apparently forwarded to the

author in Paris. The three volumes inscribed to Mr. Botta are the ones that the Library has acquired. Volumes 1 and 2 carry Jefferson's cypher at the bottom of the first page of the initial signature of the text. The set is attractively bound with red leather backs tooled in gold and with lavender marbled paper sides.

Among the other more interesting acquisitions of American interest is a fine copy of Jonathan Williams' *Memoria sobre el uso del termómetro en la navegación*, printed at Madrid in 1794 by the widow of the justly famous printer Joachin Ibarra. Williams, a friend of both Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, was associated with several of Franklin's later experiments and undertook a number of scientific works on his own. He became a prominent Philadelphia merchant and served at various times as secretary, councilor, and vice president of the American Philosophical Society before he became the first superintendent of West Point.

The *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* for 1792 published the results of several of Williams' experiments on thermometrical navigation which he read in the form of a memoir before the Society on November 19, 1790. These experiments apparently attracted international attention, for in 1794 Cipriano Vimercati, director of the *Academias de Guardias Marinas* in Spain, published a Spanish translation of Williams' paper in pamphlet form. It is thus evident that at a very early period Williams helped stimulate wide international scientific interest in American investigations much as did Benjamin Franklin a few decades earlier.

The Spanish pamphlet appears to be rare with only three other copies recorded in American ownership—at the John Carter Brown Library, Yale University, and the New York Public Library. It includes a map of the Atlantic Ocean showing marine temperatures recorded along several routes between Europe and America. Williams continued his research and published in 1799 a greatly expanded work entitled *Thermometrical Navigation*, of which the Rare Book Division possesses no less than five copies.

The earliest American imprints acquired

during the year are five New England sermons. The oldest is Samuel Willard's *Walking With God* (Boston: Printed by B. Green and J. Allen; Sold by Benjamin Eliot, in 1701). This sermon was preached in Boston in two installments, probably late in 1700. The other three imprints are funeral orations. Thomas Prince, minister of the South Church in Boston, preached a sermon at Middleborough on July 7, 1728, on the Sunday following the funeral of his father, Samuel Prince, who died on July 3, 1728, at the age of 80. Strongly Congregational in theme, this well-constructed sermon entitled *The Grave and Death Destroyed* reveals the strong affection that Thomas Prince felt toward his father.

The remaining two sermons, still bound together, were delivered at the time of the funeral of Benjamin Wadsworth, president of Harvard College, who died on March 16, 1737. Both were printed at Boston for D. Henchman in 1737 and carry on the title pages the same mourning border with skull and crossbones at the top. One, entitled *A Faithful Servant of Christ*, was composed by Edward Wigglesworth, son of the well-known poet and first Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard; and the other, entirely in Latin, was by Henry Flynt. On the evidence of the signature marks, they originally had been issued together with two other sermons prepared for the same occasion by Joseph Sewall and Nathaniel Appleton. Copies of them have been available in the Rare Book Division for many years. On the basis of the imprint found in the Sewall sermon we know that S. Kneeland and T. Green printed this collection of sermons for D. Henchman.

In the field of modern American letters the division has been fortunate to be able to bring its holdings to a position of major significance with regard to the published works of both Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair. Through the gift of Walter N. Tobriner, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the division has acquired more than 125 additional editions of the writings of Theodore Dreiser. This collection, formed originally by the late Dr. Roger J. Cohen of Washington, was presented in his memory by Mr. Tobriner.

Included in the gift are annotated copies of Edward D. McDonald's *Theodore Dreiser, a Bibliography* (Philadelphia, 1928) and Vrest Orton's *Dreiserana* (New York, 1929). They indicate the dealer sources of all 21 first American editions, and the many English editions which Dr. Cohen secured for his collection.

One of the highspots of the acquisition is a presentation copy of Dreiser's first book, *Sister Carrie* (New York, 1900), inscribed "To the only Peter from Dreiser." At a later time the author elaborated this note in the following manner: "This copy was presented to Peter B. McCord by me. This is the Peter of *Twelve Men*. Theodore Dreiser, Hollywood 1943." The author refers to a book with this title published at New York in 1919.

The copy of *Tragic America* (New York [1931]) belongs to the first state before some of the phraseology was softened.

The gift also includes one of the 27 copies of *The Carnegie Works at Pittsburgh* with a leaf of the original manuscript; the galley proofs of Dreiser's novel *The Bulwark*, published in 1946; many signed copies of his writings; later editions and translations; and a few scattered autograph letters.

It is not without interest that Upton Sinclair was perhaps even more concerned than Dreiser with hypocrisy and injustice, and that he too had taken up the cudgel for economic and social freedom. He was a more prolific writer than Dreiser, who was his senior by seven years, and most of his writing was directed to political or social themes. To the Library's representative collection of his books nearly 200 volumes have recently been added, these consisting primarily of translations. They came to the division through a happy exchange arrangement with the Lilly Library at Bloomington, Ind., which contains the primary Sinclair collection. As a result of this exchange, the Library of Congress's collection is placed in the first rank of those devoted to the life and career of Upton Sinclair.

Stern Collection of Lincolniana

In a year when the American people are concerned with political conventions and

Life of Abraham Lincoln

1920s. In the 1930s, the first of these was the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, which was founded by a group of physicians who were dissatisfied with the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* was founded in 1910, and it was the first of a series of journals that were founded in the 1930s. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* was the first of a series of journals that were founded in the 1930s. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* was the first of a series of journals that were founded in the 1930s.

[illegible]

has been infrequently written about. Shortly after the war ended, the American people were told that the Japanese had been "re-educated" by the United States. The Japanese people, however, were told that they had been "re-educated" by the United States. The Japanese people, however, were told that they had been "re-educated" by the United States.

[illegible]

National Republican Platform

[illegible]

LINCOLN AS A FLATBOATMAN ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
QUINCY IN THE DISTANCE.

Peter the Great, to whose great Russia owes her fame, served as apprenticeship to ship building. Abraham Lincoln has served as apprenticeship to farming, and now he will guide the Ship of State with his own inherent honesty of purpose.

National Republican Platform

3. That the general interests and the interests of the Russian people are not in the least affected by the above-mentioned resolutions, and that the Government of the Russian Empire is not bound to take any measures in connection with the resolutions of the Duma, and that the Government of the Russian Empire is not bound to take any measures in connection with the resolutions of the Duma, and that the Government of the Russian Empire is not bound to take any measures in connection with the resolutions of the Duma.

REPUBLICAN SONG

In every clime that has been named with mine,
 From Britain to Brazil, from sunny Sicily,
 From New England's bright valleys, begirt by steep Caucasus
 Whence the happy glow shines forth, but hither, *alas!*
 Where the forest soil by tamed hoofs made dark and barren,
 Where Liberty's air every hour feels smother'd;
 'Tis the free of Freedom—and long may they glaze
 Where the conquerors' name is never mention'd of again.

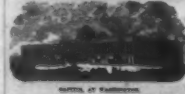
From the glories of the West, where the monarch's eye would
 Have the glad soil around, the chosen, chosen country,

[illegible]

Abraham Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN WIGWAG.



PUBLISHED BY
RUFUS BLANCHARD,
88 La Salle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

campaigns, we have reason to recall the campaign of 1860 which resulted in Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency. A significant and interesting reminder of that campaign is an enormous broadside, measuring 71.5 x 58.5 centimeters and captioned *The Republican Standard*, which was added to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana. Printed partly in color in five textual columns it contains a thumbnail sketch of the candidate, the national Republican platform, Lincoln's letter of acceptance, and the "Republican Song." The broadside text is surrounded by a green border made up of a rail fence with a log cabin in the upper corners and a flatboat in the lower ones. At bottom center there is a large wood engraving entitled "Lincoln as a Flatboatman on the Mississippi River," with the riverboat *Kandotta* and the city of Quincy, Ill., in the distance. In the upper central panel a photograph of a beardless Lincoln taken by Hesler has been pasted on and framed by cuts of the American flag and symbols of government and the like. A cut of the Republican Wigwam, erected in Chicago for the use of the Republican Convention, appears at the lower left. A smaller cut of the U.S. Capitol appears above the publisher's imprint at lower right: Published by Rufus Blanchard, 52 La Salle Street, Chicago. The printers were Poole and Dean.

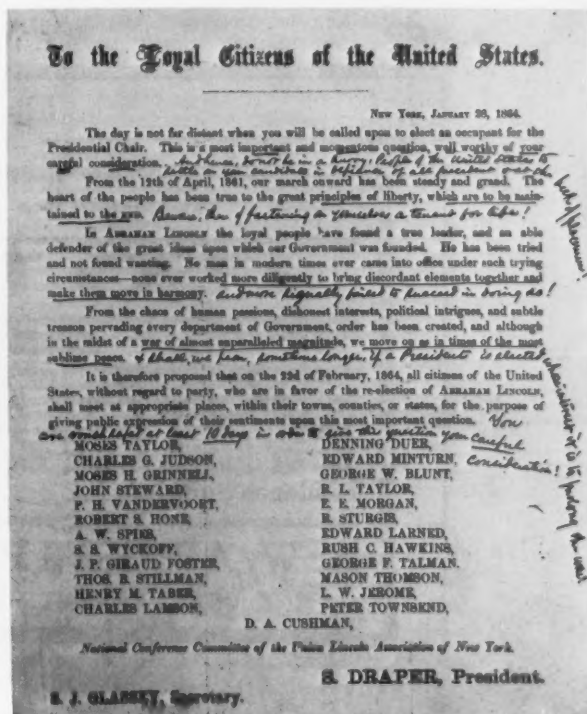
This broadside of surpassing Lincoln interest was purchased at the third sale of the late Thomas W. Streeter's library held at New York on October 24 of last year.

An interesting broadside concerning President Lincoln's second campaign for the Presidency is captioned *To the Loyal Citizens of the United States* and dated at New York on January 28, 1864. It was published by the National Conference Committee of the Union Lincoln Association of New York, of which S. Draper was president and S. J. Glassey was secretary. The text makes a strong appeal for

Broadside showing Lincoln as a flatboatman expresses the hope that "he may yet guide the Ship of State." The 1864 campaign broadside, however, was altered by "one of the leading Chase men" to warn against a President "whose interest it is to prolong the war!"

the people to support Abraham Lincoln and to assemble on Washington's birthday at appropriate places throughout the country to give public expression to this sentiment. The Library's copy contains important uncomplimentary additions in an unrecognized hand by "one of the leading Chase men." It is perhaps of casual interest that among the names of the committee of 25 is that of Rush C. Hawkins, who is better known as an early American collector of incunabula. His collection reposes today in the Annmary Brown Memorial at Brown University in Providence, R.I.

The earliest addition to the Stern Collection is a single sheet which tallies the votes of the members of the Illinois House of Representatives on a resolution to amend the State Constitution of Illinois. Lincoln was one of 66 members who approved the resolution as opposed to the 22 who voted nay. We have not established the precise date of this action of



the legislature, but it must have occurred during his term of office, sometime between 1834 and 1841.

The most recent broadside among the year's acquisitions has literary distinction. It carries the text of Edwin Markham's poem "Lincoln, the Man of the People" in a revised version. Markham's work was chosen from a field of 250 poems by the committee headed by Chief Justice Taft to be read at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in 1922. President Harding delivered the address on that occasion and Edwin Markham read his now famous poem. The poet has autographed the present copy and dated it 1931.

Another document relates to the rededication of Lincoln's remodeled tomb in Springfield. This ceremony took place on June 17, 1931, and President Hoover was the principal speaker. The formal engraved invitation from the Governor and the General Assembly of Illinois, together with photographs of President Hoover and the tomb itself, is now available in the Stern Collection.

It has been our continuing purpose to add

material relating to Lincoln's assassination whenever such material becomes available, and the past year has seen the acquisition of a number of important pieces bearing on the tragic event. These include a number of mourning cards, one badge, the "Order of the Procession" of the funeral escort in Washington on April 19, 1865, and a card describing the route that a similar funeral procession was to take in Philadelphia a few days later. To the impressive collection of issues of Lincoln assassination newspapers, one more has been added, the *Gold Hill Daily News* published at Gold Hill, Nev., on Saturday evening, April 15, 1865. Another Nevada imprint of this same year is Gov. Henry G. Blasdel's proclamation of May 16 calling for a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer on June 1 in recognition of the untimely death of President Lincoln.

Other Accessions

In last year's report mention was made of the division's hope to complete the holdings of

WE MOURN A FATHER SLAIN.

ROUTE.

The Procession will form on Broad Street, the left resting on Fitzwater Street, facing west, and move by the following route:—Up Broad to Walnut, up Walnut to Nineteenth, up Nineteenth to Arch, down Arch to Fifth, down Fifth to Walnut, and thence to the gate in Independence Square.

A. W. AUNER'S PRINTING OFFICE,
N. E. COR. ELEVENTH & MARKET STS., Philada.

42

Card announcing the route of Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession through Philadelphia.

STATE OF NEVADA. PROCLAMATION

BY

Henry G. Blasdel, Governor.

Whereas, great grief has been suddenly brought upon our land and nation by the untimely death of our Chief Ruler, ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and whereas, in this time of national sorrow, we should look up to a higher source than man for relief and consolation; and whereas, it is right and proper at all times to acknowledge God as our Supreme Ruler, and the giver of all good gifts; therefore, let us humble ourselves before our Heavenly Father, with fasting; and sincerely pray for His protection and guidance in this time of great affliction.

And to this end, and in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and the wishes of a heart stricken people, I do appoint

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1865,

As a DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER, to Almighty God, throughout the State of Nevada. And in order to the proper observance of that day, I earnestly solicit of the people to obtain thereon, so far as practicable from all secular engagements; to assemble in the usual places of worship, and with contrition of heart confess their personal and national sins, and implore forgiving favor; to beseech Him who is infinite in wisdom and goodness, to bring unto us light out of darkness, and sanctify to our ultimate good, the afflicting dispensation of His providence, by which we have been deprived of our friend and guide; to ask of Him—"who giveth liberally and upbraideth not"—protection, wisdom and sound judgment for "those in authority over us," that they may rule in His fear, love, and walk in the paths of justice, and through His divine aid, bring this nation "into a sure place." Let us supplicate Him in earnest faith, that as a people, we may "learn war no more," that a permanent and righteous peace may reign over all the land, the wounded be healed, the widow and orphan be clothed and comforted, honest industry rewarded, and

"Righteousness and joy and peace
Undisturbed, forever reign."

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed.

Done at Carson City, this sixteenth day of May, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

HENRY G. BLASDEL.

Attest:

C. H. NOTEWELL, Secretary of State.

By CHAR. MARTIN, Deputy.

all the publications of the Roxburghe Club. One more of the lacunae was secured last August though the generosity of the Pierpont Morgan Library and Henry S. Morgan. This is a copy of Alexander Pope's *Essay on Man*; *Reproductions of the Manuscripts in the Pierpont Morgan Library and the Houghton Library* (Oxford, 1962).

From time to time members of the Roxburghe Club prepare books reflecting their interests as collectors for presentation to fellow club members. This volume was offered for such a purpose by Mr. Morgan, and appropriately he used the manuscript of Pope's *Essay on Man*, part of which is in the Pierpont Morgan Library and part in the Houghton Li-

3014 N STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 26, 1926.

Rev. William E. Brooks,
Pastor, The First Presbyterian Church,
Morgantown, W. Va.

My dear Dr. Brooks:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 25th instant in which you ask whether I am willing to send you an autograph of my father to be placed in your study in connection with a portrait of him which you contemplate securing. I regret that it is impossible for me to comply with your request, as all of his personal papers and writings have long since been disposed of by me to the Library of Congress.

Very truly yours,



A Robert Todd Lincoln letter purchased by the Library for its Stern Collection.

brary. The Morgan portion had been acquired by Mr. Morgan's grandfather at some time before December 1907 and the other portion was purchased for Harvard in 1942. They have now been brought together in this attractive publication with an informative introduction by Maynard Mack.

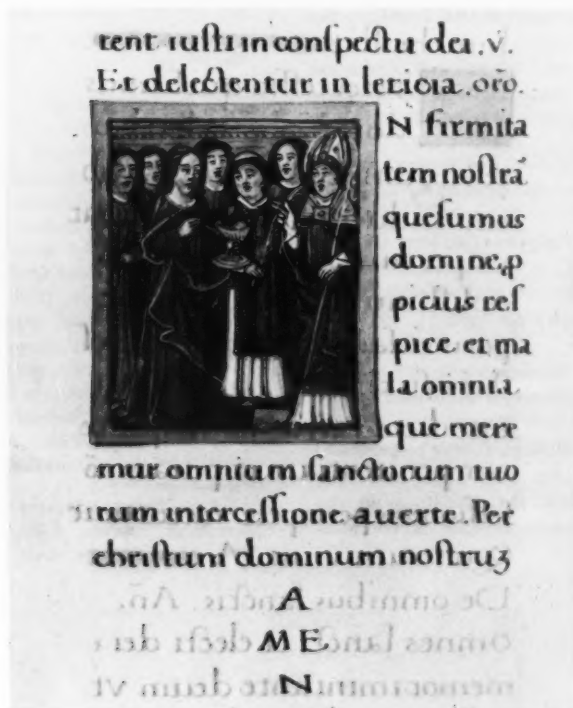
The fine press work of Giovanni Mardersteig of Verona has achieved universal recognition. The endeavor to secure representative examples of his fine bookmaking has resulted in the addition of three of his editions to the collection. The earliest is a copy of *Il Libro di Tobia illustrato da una serie di composizioni*

incise in bronzo da Dario Viterbo, prepared in 1952 for the Cento Amici del Libro. The Library's copy is number VII of the 10 copies that were made available for sale. The 10 expressive engravings by the Florentine artist and sculptor well reflect the story of the short Book of Tobit from the Old Testament Apocrypha. Two years later Mr. Mardersteig printed for the same society of bibliophiles Guido Gozzano's *Liriche scelte da "I Colloqui."* The Library's copy is number IX of the 10 copies that were placed on sale. It is a most attractive edition printed on fine Fabriano paper and illustrated with 17 colored lithographs designed by Renato Cenni and executed by Piero Fornasetti. A most recent example of this printer's craftsmanship is copy

number 42 of 150 copies printed of *Eracito. I frammenti di una perduta opera sulla natura seguiti dalle testimonianze di vari autori antichi* (Milan, 1966). The five internal title pages were specially designed for this edition by the printer; on these the Greek letters are white against a solid terra cotta background with a Grecian frieze.

Last to be reported is the facsimile edition of the Trinity College Apocalypse, published last year by the Eugrammia Press in London. It is another in the interesting series of facsimiles of important manuscripts in European collections that through this means have become available for wider research. It is the Library's continuing policy to obtain such facsimiles for study in Washington.

AMEN marks the end of one of the prayers in the same Book of Hours pictured on pages 230 and 231. The handwritten letters show through the paper from the other side of the page.



Some Recent Publications of the Library of Congress¹

The MARC II Format: A Communications Format for Bibliographic Data. Prepared by Henriette D. Avram, John F. Knapp, and Lucia J. Rather, Information Systems Office. 1968. 167 p. \$1.50. A description in terms familiar to both librarian and programmer of the new format to be used for the MACHine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) records on magnetic tape. MARC II is a refined version of the earlier MARC I, an experimental project designed to test the possibility of distributing LC cataloging data in machine-readable form to a variety of users. A list of the fields used in the record as well as a diagram of cataloging information as it would appear on magnetic tape is printed on a fold-back cover. In the fall of 1968 these tapes will be made available by subscription through the Library's Card Division. The new format is the result of evaluations of MARC I made by the 16 libraries participating in the experiment, as well as by the Library's MARC staff. Additional changes since the publication went to press are described in a supplement inserted in the book.

Papermaking: Art and Craft; an Account Derived From the Exhibition Presented in the Library of Congress. 1968. 96 p. \$3. A brochure tracing the development of papermaking from China in the first century B.C. to modern times. The work was prepared for the papermaking exhibit which opened at the Library on April 21, 1963, and highlights the men, methods, and materials instrumental in the development of this art. The brochure is richly illustrated with items selected from the Library's collections or lent by both individuals and institutions. It may be purchased by mail from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, or in person at the Information Counter in the Main Building.

The USSR and Eastern Europe: Periodicals in Western Languages. 3d edition. Compiled by Paul L. Horecky and Robert G. Carlton, Slavic and Central European Division, Reference Department. 1967. 89 p. 55 cents. A selective inventory of current periodicals in West European languages, published in or dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This revised and enlarged edition closely resembles its two predecessors in style and format and deals with the same countries: Albania, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. An added feature is the inclusion of a selective list of periodicals now out of print, but intended to be of research value to students of this area. Materials written in English, French, and German are given the most extensive coverage. The entries are arranged alphabetically by country, usually with brief annotations to indicate the nature of the journal.

Wilbur & Orville Wright: A Bibliography Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Wilbur Wright, April 16, 1867. Compiled by Arthur G. Renstrom, Science and Technology Division, Reference Department. 1968. 187 p. 55 cents. A revised and expanded edition of the bibliography included as part of *The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright*, published by McGraw-Hill in 1953. The 2,055 entries, which include books, periodical articles, pamphlets, Government documents, court records, music, poetry, motion pictures, film strips, and juvenile publications, are briefly annotated and grouped under 22 subject headings. They deal with Orville or Wilbur Wright or relate to aviation affairs with which they were associated.

¹ For sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, unless otherwise noted.

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